

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2009.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6½d.



THE ANGELS' PRAYER." BY H. MERLE.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED BY MESSRS. GOUPILOFF AND CO.



## BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at Messina, Sicily, the wife of W. J. A. Sarauw, of a daughter.  
On the 26th inst., at Eastbourne, the wife of Joseph E. L. Thackwell, Esq., Major Royal Cork Artillery Militia, of a daughter.  
On the 8th inst., at Vaux, Seine-et-Oise, Baroness Maurice Marochetti, of a son.  
On the 23rd inst., at Binfield Park, Bracknell, the wife of Lord Arthur Hill, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at Bins'ead, I.W. L. E. K. Shuttleworth, of No. 25, Hares-place, S.W., third son of the late Sir J. P. K. Shuttleworth, Bart., to Charlotte Mary, fifth surviving daughter of the late Captain C. Walcott, R.N., of Portloe House, Cornwall.  
On the 24th inst., at St. James's, Paddington, Edward Stanley, son of Sir G. J. Elvey, of Windsor, to Emily Elizabeth, daughter of the late A. Bridge, M.D., M.R.C.P., London.

## DEATHS.

On Christmas Eve, at Hazelwood, Upper Norwood, Surrey, Donald Butter, M.D., F.R.M.S., F.R.G.S., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Petrol List, aged 78. Friends will kindly accept this, the only, intimation. Scotch and Indian papers, please copy.  
On the 19th inst., at Dresden, Lady Enid Vaughan.

\*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each insertion.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 5, 1878.

## SUNDAY, DEC. 30.

First Sunday after Christmas.  
Accession of Alphonso XII., King of Spain, 1874.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. John Salvey, Secretary to the London Diocesan Home Mission; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. Edwin Palmer, Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## MONDAY, DEC. 31.

London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, a Story-telling).

## TUESDAY, JAN. 1, 1878.

Circumcision. Bank Holiday in Scotland.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).

## WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. W. Grover on a Roman Fort recently discovered at Beddgelert; Mr. W. G. Black on Ancient Herbal Folk-lore; Mr. A. Wallis on Ancient Sculpture in Breadsall Church).  
Society of Arts, juvenile lecture, 7 p.m. (Professor Barff on Coal and its Components).  
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.  
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.  
Preston Annual Show of Poultry, Pigeons, Cats, Dogs, &c. (two days).

## THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

New Moon, 2.3 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).  
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor W. F. Barrett, New Views on the Spheroidal State).  
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Bellamy on the Anatomy of the Human Form).  
University College, London, beginning of Courses (Professor T. G. Bonney on Geology, Physical Geography, and Mineralogy; Professor Groom Robertson on Logic).  
University College Hospital, meeting at Grafton Hall to form a People's Contribution Fund, 8 p.m. (Sir T. Chambers, M.P., in the chair).

## FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah").  
Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

## SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

Mohammedan Year 1295 begins.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).  
Extra London Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 5, 1878.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 43	10 27	11 21	12 11	1 01	2 29	3 17

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.**  
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, JAN. 4, at 7.30, Mendelssohn's "Elijah"—Miss Anna Williams, Miss Ellen Horne, Madame Pakey, Madame Poole, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. C. Henry, and Mr. Stanley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 2s., 1s., and 6d., at Exeter Hall.

**LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.**  
Director, Mr. John Boosey.—NOTICE.—AN EXTRA MORNING CONCERT will be given on SATURDAY, JAN. 5, at Three. Artists: Madame Sherrington, Miss Mary Davies, and Miss Anna Williams, Miss Orridge, and Madame Antoinette Serling; Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Sandley and Mr. Maybrick. Piano-forte, Madame Arabella Goddard. The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Taylor. Tickets, 7s., 6d., 4s., 3s., 2s., and 1s., at Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street. Early application is necessary in order to secure good places.

## NEW-YEAR'S EVE.—MONDAY, DEC. 31, THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

TWO EXTRA GRAND PERFORMANCES IN THE ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL, when the now and immensely successful Holiday Programme will be given in the AFTERNOON AT THREE, IN THE EVENING AT EIGHT.  
FIVE THOUSAND SEATS.  
Doors open at Two for the Day Performance and at Seven for the Evening Performance.  
Great Area and Gallery, 1s.; Balcony, 2s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Panteuils, 5s.  
No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.

## ON TUESDAY, JAN. 1, NEW-YEAR'S DAY. THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS

will RESUME their PERFORMANCES in their OWN ELEGANT HALL, which has been SPLENDIDLY REDECORATED during the interval in which the Company have been performing in the Grand Hall.  
The STAGE FITTED WITH NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, painted by that eminent Artist, Richard Douglass, Esq.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED. THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'

HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.  
EVERY DAY AT THREE O'CLOCK, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE.  
Panteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.  
Doors open at 2.30 on and after Tuesday, and at 7.0. No fees. No charge for programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. NEWLY AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED. THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'

HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.  
WILL BE GIVEN EVERY AFTERNOON AT THREE, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT, until SATURDAY, JAN. 12, inclusive; after which date Performances will be given in the usual order.  
Places can be booked for any Day or Evening throughout the Holidays at Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.**  
ONCE IN A CENTURY, A MUSICAL ALMANAC, by Mr. Corney Grain; and OUR NEW DOLL'S HOUSE, Every Evening, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; and every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

**MASKELYNE and COOKE.** Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Fifth year in London. The present programme embraces Psycho and Zoe, the twin automatic mysteries; the sensational dance, in exposure of so-called Spiritualism, in which Mr. Cooke floats about the room taking the cabinet with him—the most astounding feat ever accomplished; and many other illusory items of novel and original character. Such is the success of the entertainment that it is advisable to book seats in advance, for which there is no charge. Admission, 5s., 3s., 2s., 1s. W. MORROW Manager.

**EVANS'S, COVENT-GARDEN.—NOTICE.**—These celebrated Super-Rooms are now open for the reception of Ladies. Evans's Choir Boys, specially trained by and under the direction of Mr. F. Jonghmann; and the best available Comic talent. Supper after the Theatres.—Proprietor, J. B. Amon.

Now Ready,  
PRICE ONE SHILLING (FREE BY POST, 1s. 2½d.),  
THE  
**ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK**  
FOR  
**1878,**  
CONTAINING  
**SIX COLOURED PICTURES,**  
PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS.  
**TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR,**  
FINE ART, &c.

TWELVE ENGRAVINGS AS HEADINGS TO THE CALENDAR.  
ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAM OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,  
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES, ETC.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.  
The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

Now Ready,

**THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878.**  
containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (172), Strand; and H. Williams, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row London.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
THE TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.  
H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
THE SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN.—5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling.  
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"**  
"CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRARCHY," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyr," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 8. 1s.

**THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—BOXING NIGHT,**  
DEC. 26, will be produced the Grand Christmas Pantomime, THE WHITE CAT—by E. L. Blanchard, Scenery by W. Bevilacqua—in which the celebrated Yokos Family will make their reappearance in London. Premiere Danseuse, Mlle. Pitiéri. Double Harlequinade. Morning Performances, Thursday, Dec. 27; Saturday, Dec. 29; and every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday during the month of January. Box Office open from Ten till Five Daily, until further notice.

**TURN OF THE TIDE, by F. C. Burnand, EVERY EVENING,** at Eight. Preceded at Seven, by A ROUGH DIAMOND. The most powerful Comedy in London. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. No booking fees. Prices, from 1s. to 43 3s.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Every Evening** until further notice, PUSS IN BOOTS. Mlle. Cavalazzi, and Ballet of 300. Prices and Day Performances, as usual. Booking by Mr. E. Hall. No fees.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.**  
GRAND PANTOMIME, THE ENCHANTED PRINCE; or, Beauty and the Bears. Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performances Every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at One. Children under Ten, half price.

**CHRISTMAS LECTURES.—ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.—Professor TYNDALL, D.C.L., F.R.S., will deliver a Course of Six Lectures (adapted to a Juvenile Audience) "On Heat, Visible and Invisible," commencing on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at Three o'clock; to be continued on Dec. 29, 1877; and Jan. 1, 3, 5, 8, 1878. Subscriptions to this course, One Guinea (Children under sixteen, Half-a-Guinea); to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may be obtained at the Institution daily.**

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877.

Before the present year of Grace disappears behind the last ridge of Time that separates it from 1878, we naturally look back to take note of the main characteristics of its course. It has been a memorable year—memorable, however, for the gloomy shadow cast over the greater part of it by the Russo-Turkish War. It entered upon its career amid mingled hopes and fears. Its dawn was flecked with lights and shadows, in which the former were generally considered prevalent. The least sanguine of men looking thereupon began to anticipate a more hopeful state of things. The Christian Powers of Europe had not only moderated their demands upon Turkey, but, outwardly and visibly at least, had become thoroughly united. The hopes thereby excited were speedily overcast. The ruling caste at Constantinople, stimulated by illusions, the real source of which remains yet unaccounted for, rejected the mild recommendations urged upon them, and the work of the Conference issued in an unexpected conclusion. Thereupon, after a brief interval, Russia declared war. She took upon her to enforce by arms the decision of the Conference—such, at least, was her profession. She mobilised a large portion of her army. She made a convention with Roumania. She assembled her soldiers upon the banks of the Danube. She waited some weeks for the subsidence of the waters with which it was flooded. At length she effected the passage of that river with much less loss of life than even she had anticipated, and obtained a foothold in the Turkish province of Bulgaria. Almost simultaneously, she invaded Armenia, and for a month or two appeared to carry everything her own way. The first wave of victory, both in Asia and in Europe, which threatened to overwhelm the powers of Turkey for resistance, unexpectedly spent its force. In Armenia Mouktar Pasha, in Bulgaria Osman Pasha, obstructed, and, to a certain extent, rolled back the tide of invasion. The Turks, previously negligent, indolent, and incautious, borrowed courage from despair. At one time it seemed that the warlike purpose of Russia would be defeated. We all know the sequel. Kars and Plevna are the names which the present year have imprinted upon our memory in characters not soon to be effaced. We have come to the close of the year before we have any certain prospect of a close of the war. Winter intervenes to diminish, if not to

paralyse, military activity on both sides; and whether we are to have another twelvemonth of devastating hostilities in the south-east of Europe, is known only to Him who presides over the movements and destinies of nations.

This war has flung an ever-deepening shadow over the face of Western Europe. Happily, as yet it has not involved the Neutral Powers, but it has occasioned more than one crisis, which threatened a large extension of its area. The uncertainty thus created has, of course, greatly affected the ordinary transactions of the neutral nations. Commerce cannot thrive save in an atmosphere of general confidence. Enterprise declines to embark for a distant voyage when it has nothing to look forward to but an angry sea and a continuance of storms. What the present year might have been but for the Russo-Turkish War it is impossible to say. What it has been none are at a loss to determine. We know not yet what is the full amount of the injury inflicted upon us by the collision in the East. If our trade and commerce have hitherto exhibited appearances better than we might have expected, we know not yet how far the strain which it has had to bear may have tried the substance upon which it pressed. An immediate peace, perhaps, might renew the springs of commercial vitality. As it is, we live from hand to mouth, rather dreading than relying upon the future. We have no certain data upon which to base our expectations of the time that is to come. This, however, is not the only ground upon which we have reason to desire peace. The War which has occupied public attention during so large a proportion of the year makes a very pathetic appeal to the sympathies of our common humanity. It has been savage beyond ordinary precedent. It has been attended by immense loss of life. Want of system on both sides has subjected both armies to sufferings not easily paralleled. Antagonism of faith, of race, and of purpose has done its worst, and has outraged the feelings of observant mankind. We see little, on looking back, but a vast and needless sacrifice both of treasure and of life. The glamour of victory more than ordinarily overhangs masses of pain, brutality, and misery beyond the power of imagination to conceive. What good may come of it time alone will show. But, be it what it may, the price at which it has been purchased must evermore be regarded as exorbitant beyond count.

The Famine in India adds another shade of darkness to the gloomy career of 1877. This has been, no doubt, a dispensation of Divine Providence which England has witnessed chiefly to deplore. The heavens have been as brass in some of the most teeming Provinces of India, and the fruits of the earth have been denied even to the hand of honest industry. There may have been faults in the antecedent Governments of that dependency, which have partly invited, partly aggravated, the dire calamity. There has been, perhaps, a loss of life and an accumulation of misery far greater than that which the War between Russia and Turkey has occasioned. But the unavoidable suffering has called forth both the energy of the Government and the beneficence of the people, in India and in England, which has done much to alleviate this terrible judgment of Heaven. The worst may be now considered as past. It has its lessons, which it may be hoped will be attended to. The event, however, whatever may be its ultimate issue, will serve to darken among future generations the memory of 1877.

Then there has been the Constitutional struggle in France; the policy initiated by M. de Broglie and his colleague, M. de Fourtou, on May 16; the semi-legal but wholly unconstitutional assault made upon the framework of Government, under President MacMahon, by the men who derived from it their sole political authority; the outrages perpetrated with a view to influence the Elections; the issue of those Elections, notwithstanding, in favour of the Republic; the puerile resistance made by the President to the popular will; the gloomy forebodings which, as a matter of course, it occasioned; the firmness and forbearance of the Republican Party; and, finally, the almost unexpected collapse of this intrigue of a Monarchical coalition against the legitimately expressed determination of the French people. Happily, the present year has witnessed the utter failure of that miserable political plot. Marshal MacMahon has at length submitted to the views of the country. He has chosen a Government responsible to Parliament, and the chief actors of the political conspiracy which had dared to confront the fiat of the Nation have been relegated to private life. France is again light-hearted, has resumed her ordinary peaceful pursuits, and is making active preparation for the Industrial Exhibition of May, 1878.

Such are the main characteristic events of the year now drawing to its close. They have tended to throw a shadow over all its minor features. These have been much as usual. Under common circumstances they would have attracted some notice, though perhaps they would not have signalled in any conspicuous manner the now expiring year. We refrain from summarising the succession of domestic incidents—the accidents, offences, deaths, storms, and other changes—of the twelvemonth past. Less than another week will see it gone. We bid it a solemn farewell. Let us turn once again to the approaching heir of its fortunes; and, in doing so, our first duty and our genuine pleasure is to wish all our readers A HAPPY NEW YEAR.



## THE COURT.

The Queen received the United States Minister, Mr. Pierrepont, at an audience on Saturday last at Windsor Castle to deliver his letter of recall; Mr. Welsh also had an audience to present his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the United States of America. Both Ministers were introduced by the Earl of Derby. Her Majesty held a Council, at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Earl of Derby, and Lord John Manners. General Sir Thomas Myddelton Biddulph was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the Earl of Derby had audiences of the Queen. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at the castle. Lord John Manners dined with her Majesty.

The Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and the Marquis of Lorne attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Master of the Temple, officiated. Princess Christian visited her Majesty. Mr. Theodore Martin and Mrs. Martin arrived at the castle and left the next day.

Prince and Princess Christian, with their children, visited the Queen on Christmas Eve. General the Right Hon. Sir T. M. Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

On Christmas Day, the Queen, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the Marquis of Lorne attended Divine service in the private chapel. The holy communion was administered by the Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Edwards, Minor Canon of St. George's chapel. Prince and Princess Christian dined with her Majesty.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, accompanied by Mr. Montagu Corry, his private secretary, arrived at Windsor Castle on Wednesday evening, and had an audience with her Majesty. The Premier dined and slept at the palace, and left Windsor on the following morning.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. The Hon. Mrs. Wellesley and Madame and Miss Van de Weyer have dined with her Majesty.

The Queen has signified her intention of conferring on Lord Lytton, her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the honour of the Grand Cross of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath.

The Hon. Mary Pitt has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Horatia Stopford has left the castle.

## THE QUEEN'S BOUNTY.

Her Majesty's Royal bounty to the poor of the metropolis and its environs, and also to others in certain county districts who had been recommended by the resident clergy, was distributed at the Almonry Office, Whitehall, on Friday week and Saturday last, and continued on Christmas Eve. The number of individuals relieved in the sums of 5s. and 13s. each exceeded in the aggregate 1250. The ages of the recipients varied for the most part from sixty to ninety-five years. The candidates were selected by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner, and the Rev. Ernest R. Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner, assisted by Mr. John Hanby, Secretary and Yeoman of the Royal Almonry in Ordinary.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her sons, Princes Albert Victor and George, arrived at Sandringham House on Saturday last from London. The Prince of Wales arrived from Didlington. On Christmas Eve supplies of beef were distributed to the people engaged on the Sandringham estate. The recipients numbered 190. The Prince and his sons were present at the distribution.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited Bournemouth last week, and dined at Frontmell Lodge with Lord and Lady Henry Scott. They returned to Cumberland Lodge last Saturday from Somerley, Ringwood.

The Duke of Cambridge caused to be distributed on Christmas Eve winter clothing, blankets, &c., to the deserving labourers and poor on his estate at Combe.

The Duke of Teck dined with Mr. and Miss Lever at their residence, St. George's-square, on Saturday last.

The marriage of the Hon. Richard Anthony Nugent, youngest son of the Earl of Westmeath, to Theresa Henrietta, elder daughter of Mr. Richard Gradwell, of Dowth Hall, in the county of Meath, and Carlanstown, in the county of Westmeath, was celebrated on the 20th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Haddington-road, Dublin, by the Rev. D. Mulcahy. The déjeuner was given at Tullamaine, the residence of Sir Bernard and Lady Burke, the latter being the aunt of the bride. The bride wore a white satin dress trimmed with Carrickmacross point. The bridesmaids, six in number, wore white cashmere, trimmed with sky blue and white, and Gainsborough hats. Sir John Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill, was best man. After breakfast the newly-married couple left for Rome. The presents were handsome and numerous.

## THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, published last Saturday, contains the following notice:—

"By the Queen.—A Proclamation.—Victoria, R.—Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday, the 17th day of January next, we, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby issue our Royal Proclamation, and publish and declare our Royal will and pleasure that the said Parliament shall, on the said Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1878, assemble and be holden for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs: and the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the House of Commons are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster on the said Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1878.—Given at our Court at Windsor this 22nd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1877, and in the forty-first year of our reign.—God save the Queen."

We understand that the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne will be moved in the House of Commons by the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, member for Mid-Cheshire, and seconded by Mr. Robert Tennant, member for Leeds.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has received an official notification from the Foreign Office that, under an arrangement come to between the German and the Austro-Hungarian Governments, the treaty of commerce concluded between the Zollverein and Austria on March 9, 1868, remains in force till the end of June next year.

A gift with a curious condition attached to it has been at last applied to its purpose by the Archbishop of Dublin. "An English Curate" had deposited with Dr. Trench a sum of £1000, to be paid over to the Irish Church Sustentation Fund when certain dangers which he saw threatening were fairly surmounted. This is understood to have referred to the question of revision, and the Archbishop considers this so far at rest that he was warranted in handing over the amount.

## The Extra Supplement.

## "LE COUCHER."

"Yes, Baby, it is time for bed!"  
So, having been well washed and fed,  
Then kissed and dandled and caressed,  
And with fond baby-talk addressed,  
The mother chants a simple rhyme,  
To which her babe awhile keeps time,  
Each moment fainter his refrain,  
Till sleep's sweet opiate lulls his brain.

1.  
O rest thee, Baby, rest!  
Rocked on thy mother's breast  
No harm shall thee bested;  
Enwrapped in slumber deep,  
Good angels then will keep  
Their vigil round thy bed.

2.  
O rest thee, Baby, rest!  
No wee bird in its nest  
Is half so safe as thou.  
Then why that start of fear?  
And why that sudden tear?—  
Thine eyes wide-open now.

3.  
O rest thee, Baby, rest!  
But hush! a gentler ditty, lest  
I wake thee, darling boy;  
Thine eyelids droop, they close—  
Thou sinkest in repose—  
My pride, my life, my joy!

Thus crooning many a low sweet song  
The mother holds her baby long;  
Then, moving with a noiseless tread,  
She takes him to his little bed,  
And hangs o'er him with tender pride;  
Anon, so-it-gliding from his side,  
She goes about her household ways  
With heart brimful of prayer and praise.—L.

## "THE ANGELS' PRAYER."

On first thought it might seem that the artist has in this picture been injudicious in his choice of subject, seeing that the use of prayer is nowadays pooh-poohed by some of our scientific men—happily, only by a few, however—and also because praise, rather than prayer, is generally supposed to be the chief employment of angels. It is beyond the scope of these columns to treat of the former theme—how "prayer moves the Hand that moves the world;" but it may be said, in passing, that there are marvels in the natural world which tend to make the misnamed supernatural seemingly less marvellous. Take, for examples, the fact of a message flashed with the speed of light across the Atlantic, being instantly answered by a kindred flash; and the perhaps still greater suggestiveness of the telephone, lisping only in baby stammerings as yet. Confining oneself, however, to the matter of the angels, it will be found that the artist is not in fault; or, if he be, that at least he errs in goodly company. "Are they not all ministering angels?" How universal this belief is need hardly be insisted on. There is abundant proof of it, from the line in the nursery hymn—"Four angels guard our bed," to the sublime passage of Milton beginning

A thousand liveried angels lackey her,  
Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt.

Where is the difficulty, then, of supposing that these angels are the appointed guardians of two mortals going through a great tribulation? At any rate, poets having conceived of guardian angels, and popular opinion having fully endorsed their view, the painter may surely follow suit; and, granting the probability of their being engaged in this duty, there is surely obvious need for the most earnest beseechings on their part as they keep watch and ward over us. Without pursuing the matter further, we conclude with a stanza from Spenser:—

How oft do they their silver bowers leave,  
To come to succour us that succour want.  
How oft do they with golden pinions cleave  
The fitting skies like flying pursuivants,  
Against foul fiends to aid us militant.  
They for us fight, they watch, and duly ward,  
And their bright squadrons round about us plant;  
And all for love, and nothing for reward:  
O why should heavenly God to man have such regard?

RETURNING FROM CHRISTMAS FAIR,  
SAXONY.

It is well known that Germany is ahead of other countries in its celebration of Christmas, whether under the name of Weihnachten or Christfest or any other; and it is also well known that Saxony excels in the manufacture of toys. And both these facts are called forcibly to mind in our Illustration. There is authority, moreover, for stating that Christmas, though everywhere in Germany it is kept with zeal, is kept differently in different districts. The Illustration shows one aspect of the festival as it is celebrated in Saxony, where, no less than in other parts of Germany, it is evidently, as the birth-tide of the Holy Child should be, the feast of the children *par excellence*. Nobody can look at the Illustration and fail to see that the small child considers, and is expected to consider, that the whole load of "fairings," except, perhaps, the boots, was collected with a special eye to her approval and gratification. Some persons may think that the dog believes the whole proceedings to have been arranged on his account, and a lively imagination may even claim to detect dog's-meat upon the string in the left hand of the "hausvater;" but it cannot be confidently asserted here that dogs in Saxony, any more than elsewhere, play so very prominent a part in the festivities of Christmas; and it may be more confidently predicted that, should that dog take any liberties with what hangs by that string, he would taste the flavour of the stick which depends from the wrist of the "hausvater."

Owing, probably, to the fact that the two sons of the Prince of Wales are amongst the cadets on board her Majesty's training-ship for naval officers—the *Britannia*, stationed at Dartmouth—special interest was manifested in the half-yearly distribution of prizes, which took place on the 20th inst., when the awards of the final examination were presented to the successful cadets by Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty. In the course of his address the hon. gentleman remarked upon the necessity of naval officers receiving a higher scientific knowledge, and said the nation's prosperity and security were solely dependent upon our naval supremacy. Unless England maintained her supremacy on the seas her position as an European Power became a precarious one.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Appleford, William, to be Chaplain, Convict Prison, Portland.  
Austin-Gourlay, W. E. Craufurd, Rector of Stanton St. John, Oxon.  
Bailey, J. G., Chaplain of St. Bartholomew's; Vicar of St. Peter's, Rochester.  
Bardsley, S., Rector of Spitalfields; Rector of Finchley.  
Blincoe, R., Rector of All Saints, Little Bolton, Lancashire.  
Bull, H., Honorary Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.  
Burra, T. F., Rector of Kidlington, Oxon.  
Carbould, E. J., Curate of Harbledon; Rector of Teynham.  
Cartmell, J.; Honorary Canon in Peterborough Cathedral.  
Cazenove, A.; Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral.  
FitzHerbert, Reginald Henry Castle; Curate of Hatch Beauchamp.  
Gownings, George James; Assistant-Inspector of Schools.  
Humphreys, Henry James; Vicar of Radye, Glamorganshire.  
Jackson, Nathan, Vicar of Over, Cheshire; Vicar of Easingwold, Yorkshire.  
Murray, Richard Paget; Curate of Baltonsborough.  
Owen, Edward; Vicar of Farnon.  
Phillips, H. F.; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Rochester.  
Prescott de Coetlogon, C.; Rector of Stoke-Tatnagge, Oxon.  
Russell, Richard N.; Honorary Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.  
Webb, R. B.; Incumbent of Clare, &c., South Australia.  
Webster, William Alexander; Rector of Runtington.  
Wheeler, Joseph Bishop; Assistant Chaplain, Convict Prison, Portland.  
Whitmarsh, Edgar Dyke; Vicar of Sandford-on-Thames, Oxon.  
William, R. Edgar; Curate of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

A school chapel, dedicated to St. Agatha, in the parish of St. Peter, St. George-in-the-East, was opened on St. Thomas's Day, by license from the Bishop of London.

The Bishop of St. Albans has reopened the parish church of St. Nicholas, Witham, after an efficient restoration, not merely of the interior, but of the tower and bells.

On the 21st inst., being St. Thomas's Day, Dr. French and Dr. Titecomb were consecrated at Westminster Abbey Bishops of the new dioceses of Lahore and Rangoon, which have been formed out of the diocese of Calcutta. At the same time and place, Archdeacon Trollope was consecrated to succeed Bishop Mackenzie as Suffragan-Bishop of Nottingham.

A large number of clergymen and county gentry assembled at Nottingham on the 21st inst. for the purpose of presenting a testimonial, in the shape of an illuminated address, a gold signet ring, and £1500 (which has been invested), to Dr. Mackenzie, who has just resigned the office of Suffragan-Bishop of Nottingham. Mr. Foljambe, M.P., made the presentation.

Lord Shaftesbury has announced to the Archbishop of Canterbury his withdrawal from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on account of a publication entitled a "Manual of Geology," which, in his Lordship's opinion, is in conflict with the Mosaic narrative. His Lordship expresses "active distrust" of the society's operations, "which at one time lead the people to Romanism and at another to infidelity."

The window erected by the Dean of Westminster in memory of Lady Augusta Stanley, over her grave in Henry VII.'s Chapel, has been unveiled. In the upper compartment the subjects are taken from events in the history of the Bruce family; and in the lower compartment the subjects represent Lady Augusta in the six acts of mercy. The window was executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell.

On the 20th inst. the Bishop of Manchester consecrated a new church at Banktop, Blackburn, which has been built by subscription, and is capable of accommodating 702 persons, 436 sittings being free. It has been endowed by the Vicar of Blackburn out of the revenues of the vicarage with the annual sum of £25, and the patronage will be in five trustees. The cost of the structure is £6700. A magnificent and costly reredos has been put up in the chancel, at the expense of Mr. Joseph Harrison, Galligraives Hall.

A testimonial was presented on the 20th to Canon Garbett, on his retirement from the incumbency of Christ Church, Surbiton-hill. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Hancock, the parishioners' churchwarden, stated that during the fourteen years Mr. Garbett had been with them the church had been thrice enlarged and improved, and accommodation had thus been raised from 800 to 1400 sittings. Handsome schools for 400 children had also been built. The testimonial consisted of a silver vase, a pair of candlesticks, a purse containing £549, and an illuminated address with the names of the subscribers, numbering 208. The sums subscribed varied from £30 to 3d. At the same time, a gold watch and chain and an address were also presented to Mrs. Garbett by the teachers in the Sunday-schools.

The new church dedicated to Saint Mary, erected on a pleasant slope in the rapidly rising district of Burry Port, in Carmarthenshire, was opened for Divine service on Sunday, the 9th inst. It consists of a chancel, nave, and two aisles, with tower and spire; is of the Early English style, from plans by Messrs. Wilson, Wilcox, and Wilson, of Bath; and will accommodate about 600 persons. This handsome building, which has cost between £6000 and £7000, is the free gift of the Messrs. Elkington (five brothers), of Burry Port and Birmingham; and of so munificent a character is the gift that even the organ, coloured east window, with the whole of the fittings, furniture, and books, have been provided by the same family. It has been erected in memory of Mr. George Richard Elkington, and Sarah Auster, his wife, the parents of the donors. This respected gentleman was founder of the famous firm of electro-plate makers of that name at Birmingham, and was also possessed of extensive copper and coal works at Burry Port, which are now owned by his sons.

## WOOD-CARVER OF SIMLA.

Simla is best known to most Europeans as a place of refuge from the intolerable heat of the Indian plains, and as a resort where the surroundings have been Anglicised to the greatest possible extent. It is not thither, one would say, that an Englishman would go in search of wood-carving; but he might, nevertheless, as the Illustration suggests, go farther and fare worse. Indeed, our fellow-subjects in Hindustan are by no means deficient in artistic design and execution. It is in their tools, principally, that they are at a disadvantage; and the wonder is that they can do so well with such sorry appliances. There are few of us who have not had opportunities of examining and admiring Indian workmanship, whether in the case of the celebrated chains from Trichinopoly, or of chessmen, or of curious boxes made of various woods; and some of us may possess specimens of the skill with which the wood-carver of Simla plies his vocation. He has, at any rate, wood enough and to spare in his neighbourhood; he has the magnificent *deodar* or Himalayan cedar, the pine, the oak, and the rhododendron. He may seem, in the picture, to set about his work in a style which would not recommend itself to the European wood-carver; and he may appear to be handling an implement such as is used in this country for the game of trap, bat, and ball; but he contrives nevertheless to turn out some good work.

An Order in Council has been published in which the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Cambridge, a part of Essex, and the city of Norwich are united for the purposes of a winter assize, which is to be held at Chesterton, in Cambridgeshire.



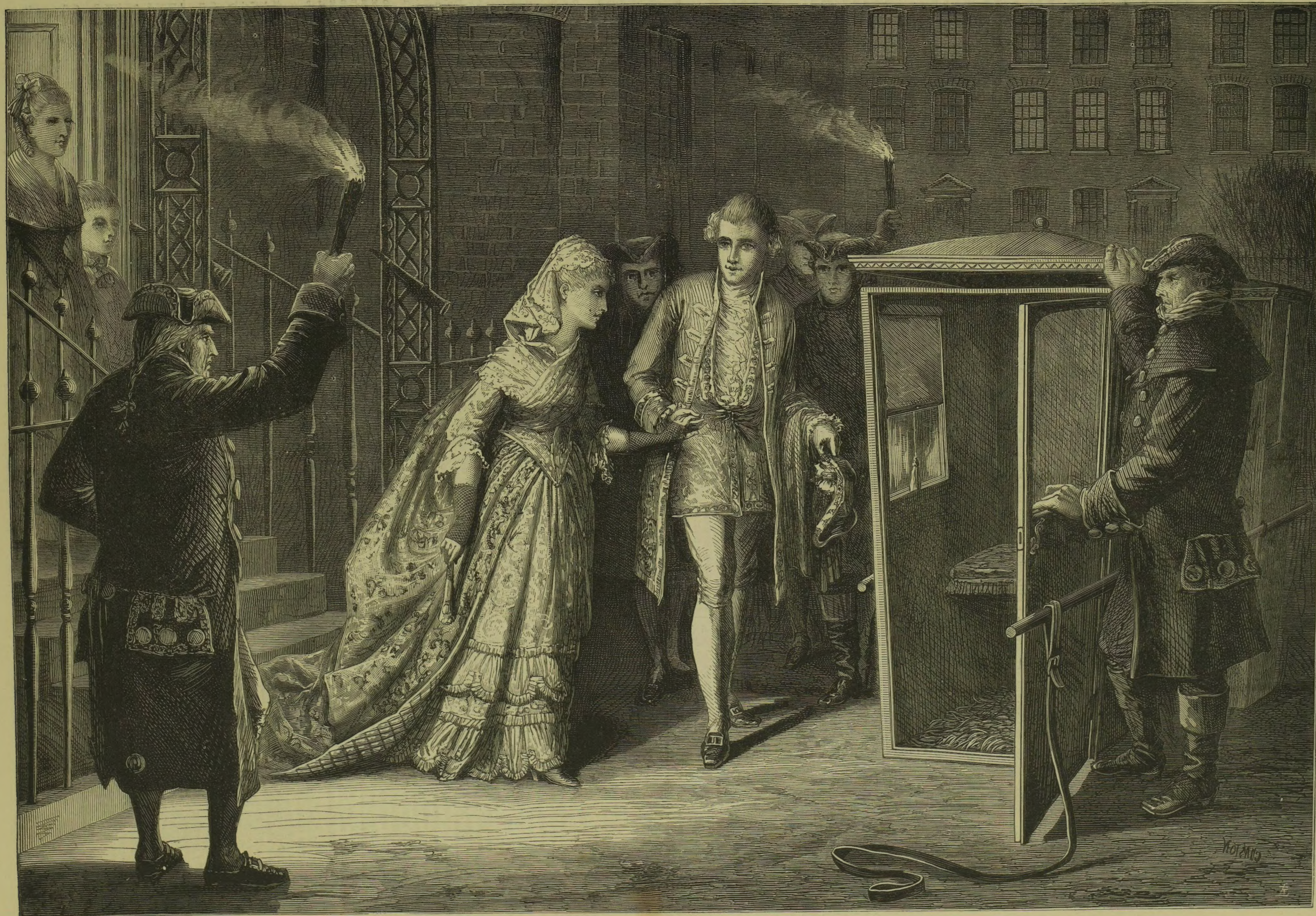


A WOOD CARVER OF SIMLA.



RETURNING FROM THE CHRISTMAS FAIR, SAXONY.





GOING TO A CHRISTMAS PARTY A LONG TIME AGO.



## THE WAR.

There has been a comparative lull in the Russo-Turkish War. In European Turkey, since the fall of Plevna (described as a charnel-house by Mr. MacGahan in the *Daily News*), the bear has been gathering himself up for a fresh spring, whilst Suleiman Pasha has made a prompt strategic movement to Constantinople, via Varna and the Black Sea, taking with him 10,000 men, in order to make preparations at Adrianople and south of the Balkans for the reception of the Russians. On this point the well-informed Vienna Correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed the following information on Christmas Day:—

It seems that the troops who came with Suleiman Pasha from Varna to Constantinople are but the first detachment from the Quadrilateral, and that most, if not all the forces to be sent thence into Roumelia are to follow by the same route, which is thought quicker and easier than that across the Balkans. The total number of men expected from north the hills is reckoned at between 60,000 and 70,000 men, destined to arrive at Adrianople in the first week of January.

In Bucharest it is believed that the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas will be transferred from Bogot to Selvi. This place is much nearer Timova and Gabrova, on the road to the Shipka, than Etropol and Orkhanie; and it would therefore seem as if the main operations are to be carried out in the former direction. The troops under Skobelev seem destined to maintain the connection between the Shipka forces and those operating on the Etropol Balkans. This leader, it may be remembered, was supposed to have gone to Lovatz with one division, and to-day the news comes that he has already passed thence, and, with the Sixteenth Division, two regiments of cavalry, and half a brigade of artillery, occupied Trojan, near the pass of the same name leading down to the valley of the Giopsa, and along it to Philippopolis. Like the Tundja Valley, that of the Giopsa is one of those long, open depressions running parallel to the main chain of the Balkans. All these distributions of troops would seem to show that the Russians may be expected to advance in three columns, ultimately uniting at some point in the Maritza Valley. The Roumanian head-quarters are to return to Bucharest, and Prince Charles will only from time to time go to inspect the army in Bulgaria.

The Czarewitch's army has crossed the Lom, and the left wing is reported to have arrived in front of Rustchuk, which is to be invested by General Todleben. General Zimmermann meantime is to proceed with the siege of Silistria; but he must have been inconvenienced somewhat by the drifting ice on the Danube breaking the bridge at Braila, and so interrupting his communications. In the Balkans there has been desultory firing, shots having been exchanged between the Turkish and Russian redoubts in the Shipka Pass, and Baker Pasha having pushed forward his left flank and occupied more advantageous ground at Kamari, where there has been a considerable arrival of Turkish reinforcements.

The Servians have opened their campaign with some slight success. On the 19th inst. they captured the Turkish works which protected the Stretchnia bridge, and destroyed the bridge, thus cutting off the Turkish communications between Nisch and the town of Leskovatz, on the road to Prishtina. Babina-Glava, north of Nisch, has also been taken by a turning movement, and occupied by the Servians. According to official intelligence received at Belgrade, the Servians have carried the St. Nicholas Pass by assault. The losses on each side were probably considerable. The Servian Javor detachment has captured Kladnitsa, which the Turks had intrenched. The troops under the command of Generals Lestjabin and Benitzki have occupied Leskovatz and Kurshumlia, where they found a great number of cattle and an abundance of provisions; it is thus unnecessary to send similar supplies from Servia Proper.

On Monday last the Servians captured Ak Palanka, with the surrounding fortifications, after eight hours' fighting. Three Krupp guns and a large quantity of ammunition and provisions were also captured. The Servian losses are said to have been insignificant. On the same day Prince Milan inspected the Servian army which is besieging Nisch, and the bombardment of that place was commenced in his presence. Horvovich has effected a junction with the Russians near St. Nicholas. Fighting is reported to have begun near Pirot. The Porte, on its side, is said to be seriously thinking of proclaiming the deposition of Prince Milan and of the Obrenovich family, having only delayed doing so hitherto on friendly advice from various quarters, which pointed out that the probable consequences of such a step would be but a fresh complication, as Servia was likely to reply by a declaration of her independence.

The siege of Erzeroum may be begun by the time these lines are read. Baron Reuter's agent telegraphed therefrom on Christmas Day:—"The Russian lines have been pushed forward, and Erzeroum is almost invested by a force of cavalry 1000 strong. Russian infantry is massed in the north of the plain, and the bombardment of the town and interruption of telegraphic communication are imminent. The hospitals can hold only 350 wounded, and 950 of the wounded have been sent to their own houses. An English ambulance has arrived, and is working with great activity. The snow is very deep, and the cold is intense. Moukhtar Pasha is making every preparation to defend the town with energy, and both the garrison and inhabitants are resolute." Towards Batoum a Russian division sent northwards from Olti has captured Ardanutch, and has thus severed the communication by land on the north-east between Dervish Pasha, who commands at Batoum, and the garrison of Erzeroum.

A telegram has been dispatched by the Porte to its representatives abroad complaining that 2000 of the Turkish wounded at Kars have been sent from that place to Erzeroum, and that out of this number one half succumbed to cold and fatigue, and the other half is in the most lamentable condition. This fact, the Porte says, is a violation of the laws of humanity and an infringement of the Geneva Convention. A Russian despatch from Bogot acknowledges that the Turkish prisoners taken at Plevna are dying with cold, and that it is impossible to afford them any aid. The total number taken at Plevna was 44,000, exclusive of the wounded; 3600 prisoners remained in the town.

The Sultan held a review of fifty-one battalions of infantry, with two batteries of artillery and two cavalry squadrons, together with a number of firemen, at Constantinople, last Saturday. Great enthusiasm was displayed by the soldiers; and the Sultan saluted them, told them that a portion of their number would shortly leave for the seat of war, and concluded by asking God to second his efforts and grant victory to the Turkish arms. Mehemet Ali, who has justified himself before a court-martial, is to have the command of an army especially formed to defend the immediate approaches to the capital of the Sultan.

On Saturday morning last the Czar returned to St. Petersburg. The *Daily News*'s Special Correspondent in that city sends by telegraph full details of the reception, and says that his Majesty was welcomed back by the people with great enthusiasm. At the terminus an address was presented to him by the Mayor, in the name of the Town Council. He then proceeded in a sledge, accompanied by his son, the Grand Duke Sergius, to the Kasan Cathedral. At the door of that edifice he was received by the clergy, headed by the Metropolitan, and conducted to the altar. A short religious service was then celebrated, and his Majesty passed out into the street again, the crowd almost blocking up the path in their eagerness to get near him. From the Kasan Cathedral he proceeded to the Winter Palace. There the cheering was continued so long and so persistently that he had to appear again and again at the window in order to

gratify the people. On Monday (the occasion being the commemorative fête of Alexander I.) there was a parade of the troops in the grounds of the Winter Palace of St. Petersburg. In addressing the men the Czar said that if it became necessary for them to take part in the war, he was sure they would do their duty honourably and gloriously. In receiving afterwards the delegates of the commercial community, his Majesty expressed a hope that the war would happily terminate. On Wednesday the Czar held another review of the troops of the district of St. Petersburg, consisting of twenty-six battalions of infantry, twenty-five squadrons of cavalry, and forty-two pieces of artillery.

## RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN RUSSIA.

There might be, perhaps, some slight exaggeration in maintaining that the wanderer abroad does not know what real comfort is until he travels by railway in Russia; since, throughout Germany and Austria railway passengers are amply provided with comforts, and, on many of the lines, with luxuries. It is, nevertheless, undeniable that a first-class Russian railway carriage is about fifty per cent more habitable than an English railway compartment; at least thirty per cent better than a French, and twenty per cent better than a Belgian one. American railway cars it would be unjust to take as a standard of comparison. They are either gorgeously decorated, and abundantly provided with every needful requisite, as in the "Palace Cars" of the Pacific Line; or they are, vehicularly considered, the vilest of the vile—dirty, ill appointed, "ramshackle," and barely weather tight. Externally, a Russian car is certainly not handsome to look at; indeed, the cars on the Warsaw and Wilna line bear an ominously close resemblance to the "Black Maria," or police van, supposing that criminal caravan to be multiplied by twenty, to be drawn by a locomotive instead of a pair of horses, and to stand desperately in need of repainting. Inside, however, everything wears a very different aspect. The external embellishments may not be so brilliant nor so tasteful as those of the Pullman cars on our English lines; still the first-class railway carriage in Russia is sure to be roomy, handsomely furnished, and, in winter, thoroughly warmed. There is, indeed, a stove at each end of the car, and the long-bearded satellites of the conductor seem to be perpetually stoking these furnaces with fresh logs of wood. The doors and windows being all double and all hermetically sealed, and the means of ventilation non-apparent—if they be not wholly absent—novices in Russian travelling are apt to experience, especially during the night time, a sensation akin to that of being stifled; and the impression of imminent suffocation is materially enhanced when the traveller is imprudent enough to lie down to rest, wrapped in his fur *schoub*, and retaining his *kalpach* or cap of sable master, or astrakhan, or beaver, and his lamb's-wool-lined boots. He should undress almost entirely; and then there will be no risk of having the nightmare and dreaming that he is Othello, and that Desdemona, taking time by the forelock, is smothering him with one of the carriage cushions to obviate the occurrence of any little accident of an analogous nature to himself. Some of the Russian railway cars are arranged on the old-fashioned American system (prevalent, too, in Switzerland) of parallel rows of reversible seats, with an aisle or gangway running between, and a door at each end; otherwise (as on the St. Petersburg and Moscow line) they are fitted up on the "drawing-room car" principle, with velvet covered couches, "contrived a double debt to pay"—a lounge by day, but susceptible of being prolonged to a very comfortable couch bed at night. On other lines the compartments are divided into so many private cabins or state rooms, each holding four persons, and containing seats that can be turned into beds, with a public parlour fitted for eight or ten travellers, and equally comfortable at each extremity. Refreshment cars have not yet been introduced on the Russian railways; but *de buffets* throughout the empire, and in Poland especially, are (in times of peace, at least) abundantly supplied with edibles and potables, at very moderate prices. The service is *à la carte*, and the traveller ignorant of the language is assisted in his study of the bill of fare by little flags stuck in each joint or entrée, and bearing in plain figures the price of each particular dish:—say fifty copecks—one shilling and threepence—thirty-five, twenty copecks, and so on. Plenty of time is given for refreshment; and a traveller may dine plentifully and succulently, with a glass of Moscow beer or a cup of coffee, and a cigarette afterwards, for a rouble—say two and sixpence. Smoking is universal in the compartments and in the buffets; but, as the Russian ladies are as fond of the Indian weed as the Turkish ladies themselves are, smoking on Russian railways gives rise to no indignant protests from Paterfamilias in the columns of the *Goloss* or the *Novi Vremya*. The examination of baggage at the frontier custom-houses is about as rigorous as it is in Spain; but just as it is the case in the Peninsula, the traveller may save himself from annoyance at the *douane* by judiciously and undemonstratively feeling the Custom House officers. Finally, if he will only take the trouble to have his passport properly viséd before he enters Russia and before he quits St. Petersburg or Moscow for the remote interior, the gendarmes will not in any way molest the foreigner. This observation applies obviously to Russian travelling prior to the war. The case by this time may have been altered, and things in general, from railway travelling downwards, may not be at present half so comfortable as they were before. War has a tendency to disorganise and to upset everything. Sir John Chester, in "Barnaby Rudge," characteristically remarked that a murder in a house always led to a distressing amount of running up and down stairs. War is only murder writ "large;" and one of the first subsidiary results of war is to smash all the crockery, put the fires out, bring about there being "something the matter with the gas," delay the delivery of letters and newspapers, and stop our supplies of milk and eggs. It is a domestic nuisance as well as a public shame and curse.

At the annual meeting on Wednesday of the Glasgow National Security Savings Bank, the largest in Great Britain, it was reported that the total funds amounted to £2,954,000, belonging to 103,000 depositors, more than half of whom have deposits under £10. The transactions last year were nearly half a million. Many penny banks connected with board schools do business with the bank.

According to the returns obtained by the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police, who acted as enumerators at the several Irish seaports, the number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland during the quarter ended Sept. 30 last amounted to 11,659—6235 males and 5424 females—being 1158 more than during the corresponding quarter of 1876, but 4379 under the average in the third quarter of the last ten years. The total of emigrants from Ireland during the first nine months of this year was 30,604, being little more than one half of the average for the corresponding period of the last ten years, which was 58,641, the numbers varying from 79,572 in the first nine months of 1873, to 31,105 in the corresponding portion of last year.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon went on Saturday last to see how the works for the Exhibition of next year were progressing. He was much pleased with what he saw, and, on being introduced to the foreign commissioners, he thanked them for their zeal and perseverance, especially complimenting Mr. Cunliffe Owen on the advanced state of the English section.

The sessions of the Councils-General were opened yesterday week throughout France. M. Bardoux, Minister of Public Instruction, who is the President of the Council-General of Puy-de-Dôme, in his speech said that the crisis had been solved by the patriotism of the President of the Republic. He added that the aim of the Parliamentary Republic which had been established was to pacify, to appease, and to inculcate the principles of legality and mutual respect. Its chief care was to afford education to all, so that they might become hard-working, courageous men, with a full understanding of their duties.

M. Dufaure has issued two circulars to the procurators-general explanatory of his telegraphic instructions to discontinue the prosecutions for press and political offences. These documents show the intention of the new Government to adopt a thoroughly Liberal and at the same time conciliatory policy.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree fixing the elections for the renewal of the municipal councils for Jan. 6. M. de Marcère, Minister of the Interior, has addressed a circular to the Prefects in which he gives them instructions with regard to the line of conduct they are to pursue with reference to the municipal elections, and ordering them to reinstate the municipalities which have been dismissed since May 16.

M. Bardoux, Minister of Public Instruction, has addressed to the Prefects a note, which has been approved by the Council of Ministers, recommending that all schoolmasters who have been dismissed since May 16 for political causes should be reinstated in their posts.

All prosecutions of booksellers, newsvendors, and hawkers of printed matter, instituted since May 16, have been adjourned *sine die*.

M. Lepère, Vice-President of the Chamber, who has long been a leading member of the Republican party, has accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Don Carlos has been requested by the Government to leave France. He started for the frontier on Thursday morning.

## ITALY.

The following Cabinet has been proposed to the King:—Depretis, for Foreign Affairs and President; Crispi, Minister of the Interior; Magliano, Finance; Villa, Public Instruction; Perez, Public Works; Brin, Marine; Mancini, Grace and Justice; Mezzacapo, War. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has been suppressed, and a new office of Treasury created, but not yet filled.

The Pope yesterday week received several Cardinals in his bed-room and conversed cheerfully with them for about half an hour. Cardinal Manning arrived at Rome on Monday.

## HOLLAND.

The Budget for 1878, as voted by both Chambers, shows a deficit of 15,000,000 fl. The Government proposes, for covering this deficit and those of the preceding years, to contract a loan of from forty to fifty millions of florins. The cause of these deficits is that the Government derives no longer any revenue from India.

The Second Chamber, by 45 to 31, has adopted the bill revising the electoral list and creating six additional seats.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor William and the Princes of the Royal family attended Divine service on Sunday in the Russian Embassy Chapel at Berlin, where a Te Deum was sung to celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Czar Alexander I.

At the closing meeting of the Provincial Committee of Alsace-Lorraine last Saturday a resolution was passed expressing a wish that the country should receive its own constitution as a Federal State, with Strasburg as the seat of Government.

## GREECE.

M. Coumoundouros has submitted bills to the Chamber of Deputies for the nomination of officer for the National Guard Mobile and for immediately calling out the reserve of the regular army.

## THE CAPE COLONIES.

There has been more fighting in South Africa. A Reuter's telegram from Plymouth summarising the news from Cape Town to the 4th inst., says:—"On the 2nd inst. 800 Galekas attacked a night patrol of 125 volunteers and twenty-two police near Theka. The Galekas were defeated with a loss of eighty men. Mr. Barron, of the Algoa Bay Volunteers, was killed, and seven men were wounded. McKinnon, the petty chief under Kreli, who had taken refuge in the Gaika country, has paid a small portion of the fine imposed upon him. Uneasiness exists respecting the Gaikas. Sandilli professes complete loyalty, but it is rumoured that he is raising a war-cry in Sambuland. It is officially denied that the Zulu boundary question is causing anxiety in Natal.

A special telegram to the *Times* says that the Galekas, who began the fight on the 2nd, were 1000 in number, and that the battle lasted two hours. The same despatch says:—"A mass meeting has been held at King William's Town, declaring life and property insecure, and calling upon the Government to summon a special Session of Parliament for the proper organisation of defence. All the leading men of the town, including Messrs. Dyer, Davis, Byrne, Irvine, Baker, Dick, Fuller, and Gould, were present."

## AMERICA.

On the 21st inst. the Union League Club at New York gave General Hayes a brilliant reception. Next day the President opened a Museum of Natural History in the same city, and attended the New England banquet in the evening. Mr. Evarts was present and made a speech, in which he strongly advocated the maintenance of public peace and public faith.

The leading merchants and bankers of Chicago have addressed a petition to the President against the remonetisation of silver and the repeal of the Resumption Act.

A fire broke out on the 20th inst. at Greenfield's Confectionery Works, situated at the corner of Barclay-street and College-place, New York. It was caused by the explosion of a boiler, which blew out the front of the building. Flames instantly broke out and spread rapidly. Two hundred people, mostly boys and girls, were working in the upper floors of the building, and many of them jumped from the windows or escaped by gaining the adjoining roof. Thirty injured persons were taken to the hospital. Twelve persons are supposed to have perished.

It is officially announced at New York that the Mexican troops have amicably joined the United States soldiers in the pursuit of the marauding Indians into Mexico.

## CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on Jan. 15.



## INDIA.

The Legislative Council had under its consideration at its last meeting an important measure called the Indian Arms Bill. Its object (as stated by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* in his weekly telegram) is to extend to all districts, without exception, a provision for making the possession of arms illegal without a license, and to make the sale of arms to persons not holding such license a criminal offence. It was stated in the course of the discussion of the bill that the import trade in cheap arms and ammunition had grown to an unwholesome extent, and that far larger quantities were imported than were required for legitimate purposes. Cheap arms were bought and sold to an extent quite incompatible with the maintenance of peace and good government. In four years 100,000,000 percussion caps had been imported into Calcutta, of which not more than 14,000,000 were legally re-exported. An application had lately been made by a single firm for permission to import seven lakhs of caps and 14,000 lbs. of powder monthly, an amount which could not possibly represent any legitimate demand. The Military Member called the attention of the Government to the fact that an admirable percussion-cap manufactory existed in a city near one of our military stations, which turned out caps almost equal to those supplied to our own troops, and he suggested that the Council should at the same time deal with the Indian manufacture of arms and ammunition.

A telegram from the same correspondent states that active hostilities against the Jawakies have for the present been suspended. They are stated still to maintain an attitude of defiance. The general impression prevails that they will not accept the terms imposed by Government, except under extreme pressure. It is believed, therefore, that it will be necessary to adopt further active military measures in order to compel an unqualified submission. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was to have visited the Shergarh ridge and General Ross's positions, and finally to march through the Kohat Pass with the whole camp. Both expeditions have been managed with the greatest possible care and prudence, and, save in one particular, not a single hitch has occurred. This exception, however, is one of very grave importance. The commissariat arrangements are said to have been found defective.

In the Legislative Council on Thursday Sir James Strachey made a statement of the financial measures proposed by Government to meet the famine charges. We have by telegram an outline of the financial statement, as follows:—

He showed that famines not being exceptional calamities, provision must be made for prevention and relief out of ordinary revenues, not by borrowing. The famine-expenditure during the last five years amounted to £16,000,000. The cost of the recent famine was £9,250,000. Such a period of extreme calamity Sir James Strachey believed to be exceptional, but he estimated the average annual amount to be provided on account of famine relief as not less than £1,500,000, omitting famine and reproductive works. Before the recent famine the revenue and expenditure were in equilibrium, with no margin for contingencies. This margin must be at least £500,000, and therefore the total annual improvement required became £2,000,000. The total annual civil expenditure during the last seven years had been reduced by £1,500,000, and further large reductions were impossible. The annual military charges, chiefly in home accounts, have increased by £1,000,000 during the last three years. This matter, Sir James Strachey points out, is beyond the power of the Government of India to deal with, but earnest hopes are expressed that further additions to home charges will not be imposed on India.

Recent measures of decentralisation, continues the statement, relieve the Imperial Treasury without fresh taxation by an amount of £10,000,000 yearly. There remains to be provided for famine charges £1,100,000, of which £800,000 was provided in March last by fresh taxation, chiefly in Lower Bengal. An additional sum of £800,000 is now required, and this will be obtained partly from a license tax on trades throughout India, the maximum fee not exceeding £1 on any individual or company, and partly by a corresponding addition to the local rates on land in Northern India, not exceeding one per cent on the rental. Thus the new taxation in Northern India will, as nearly as possible, fall equally both on the agricultural and commercial classes. The new taxes will be imposed and collected provincially. Each province, while primarily responsible for meeting its own wants, will contribute towards the relief of other provinces actually attacked by famine, and the system of mutual assistance will thus be established. No fresh taxation on land will be imposed in Madras or Bombay. Sir James Strachey proceeds to state that it is the intention of the Government to equalise and generally reduce the salt duties throughout India and abolish the inland customs lines at an early date. The full reduction of the present Bengal rates to those of Madras and Bombay being financially impossible, an increase in the latter provinces is unavoidable. An ultimate uniform rate is proposed throughout India of 2r. 8s. per maund, and the Madras and Bombay duty is now increased to this amount. The duty in Northern India is decreased by 4 annas per maund, leaving it 2r. 12a. per maund, and in Lower Bengal by 2 annas per maund, leaving it 3r. 12a. per maund.

While the duty is thus increased for 47 millions of people, it will be reduced for 130 millions. The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Sir James Strachey announces, have decided that no advantage would be gained by postponing the measure for a few months, and the bill amending the Salt Law has been passed. The necessity for fresh famine taxation on the agricultural classes in Madras and Bombay is thus obviated. The net temporary increased revenue from salt is £30,000, which, with the expected improvement in the revenue, will provide the necessary maximum surplus of £500,000. The sum of £1,500,000, provided for the famine, will be applied, as proposed by Lord Northbrook, to the reduction of the debt or in preventing its increase, and in aiding the construction of railways and canals for the prevention and relief of famine. Sir James Strachey declares that the Government will devote this money solely to the purposes for which it is raised, and apply no part of it to any other objects.

The Viceroy supplemented Sir John Strachey's statement on the financial policy of the Government, with special reference to the famine, by explaining the practical steps contemplated for providing a permanent national insurance against famine. This object, his Excellency said, is only attainable without risk to financial stability or a heavy increase of taxation by an uninterrupted development of the principle affirmed in the last financial statement—namely, the cautious enlargement of the financial and administrative responsibilities of the local Governments. The revenue raised in accordance with this principle will, continued the Viceroy, be applied to the construction of cheap local railways, forming an internal network for goods-traffic in all parts of the empire, and in extensive irrigation works.

## AUSTRALIA.

A telegram from Sydney of the 19th inst. reports that, Mr. Parkes having relinquished the task of forming a new Cabinet, a Ministry has been formed which is thus composed:—Mr. Fannell, Secretary for Lands; Mr. Cohen, Colonial Treasurer; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Burns, Attorney-General.

The annual report of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, presented to the Legislative Assembly of the colony of Victoria, states that the number of natives usually frequenting and residing on the different stations during 1876-7 was 527, as against 500 for the preceding year. A census taken on March 15 last showed that the total number of aborigines in the colony was 636 adults and 138 children; and of mixed blood, 134 adults and 159 children.

## NEW ZEALAND.

We have news from Wellington, by way of San Francisco, to Nov. 15. In consequence of the Governor's refusal to accept nominations by the Ministry for appointments to the Legislative Council on the ground that a motion expressing want of confidence in the Cabinet was still pending, the House adopted by a large majority the report of the Privilege Committee, to which the matter was referred, declaring the Governor's action to be an infringement of the privileges of

the House. The Governor has referred the matter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whom the Premier, however, has declared to be officially unknown to the House and the Ministry. The Ministry was saved from defeat on the want of confidence motion by the casting vote of the Speaker. Another similar motion was tabled, but subsequently shelved.

Last year 21,391 persons were killed in British India by wild beasts and venomous snakes, and the number of cattle killed was 48,234. The amount paid to exterminate wild beasts and snakes was £12,001 11s.

At a recent sale of old wine in Bordeaux two bottles of Château-Lafite were sold to the proprietor of one of the Paris restaurants for 310f. (£12 8s.) each. The wine was of the comet year (1811), and had been purchased by the seller a few years ago at the rate of £4 16s. per bottle.

The new Amsterdam University opens with 395 alumni, divided as follows among the five faculties:—Medicine and Surgery, 316; Jurisprudence, 28; Mathematics and Physics, 23; Theology, 22; Literature and Philosophy, 6. The faculty of Medicine comprises 249 military students.

A statistical abstract relating to British India presented to Parliament shows that the area under British administration is 909,834 miles, with a population of 191,065,445. The Native States comprise 573,052 miles and a population of 48,233,978. Including the French and Portuguese possessions, the total area of all India is 1,484,150 square miles, with a population of 239,978,595. Of the 191,000,000 inhabitants of British India, the religious denominations are given as follows:—Hindoos, 139,343,820; Sikhs, 1,174,436; Mohammedans, 40,867,125; Buddhists and Jains, 2,832,851; Christians, 897,682; others, 5,417,304; and "religion not known," 532,227.

The ship *Scottish Knight*, 875 tons, sailed from Gravesend on the 22nd inst., bound for Rockhampton, and had on board 258½ adults, consisting of 44 married people, 126 single men, 73 single women, 31 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 6 infants. The single women are under the care of Miss Robertson, Dr. W. Gregory acting as surgeon-superintendent. The following vessels dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General for New Zealand, are reported to have arrived safely at their destinations:—*Waitara*, which sailed from Plymouth for Nelson on Aug. 24, arrived at Nelson on Nov. 21; *Waipa*, which sailed from Plymouth on Aug. 26, arrived at Port Chalmers on Nov. 21; *Hurunui*, which sailed from Plymouth on Sept. 16, arrived at Wellington on Dec. 8; *Rakara*, which sailed from Glasgow on Sept. 7, arrived at Canterbury on Dec. 10.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

• The Mansion House Indian Famine Fund has reached £493,000, of which £475,000 has been sent to India.

The trustees of the British Museum have appointed Professor Alleyne Nicholson, of St. Andrews, to deliver the Swiney Lectures on Geology.

The Drapers' Company of London have offered £100 for two years to the Yorkshire College, at Leeds, towards the cost of instruction in practical coal mining; and the Company of Fannakers have given a donation of five guineas in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum.

At the last meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works the financial statement for the year was made. The gross total of the expenditure was reported to be £939,294. The amount to be raised in the rates is £483,435. The debt of the board now amounts to £9,139,000.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week of December was 83,098, of whom 40,160 were in workhouses and 42,938 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 596, 5071, and 13,531, respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 777, of whom 571 were men, 171 women, and 35 children.

An exhibition of pictures has been opened at St. Stephen's School-Room, Hampstead, in aid of the school building and repairing funds. Through the exertions of an influential committee, aided by the good will of several private collectors, quite an important gallery has been got together, comprising valuable works by Turner, Copley Fielding, Alma Tadema, Carl Haag, Marks, Duncan, Dobbs, and other leading artists. The exhibition can only be on view for a few days longer, as the room will shortly be required for its ordinary purposes.

The Saddlers' Company have given the following donations: The Great Northern Hospital, £20; City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, £20; the Cancer Hospital, £20; St. Mark's Hospital, £20; Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, £20; National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, £20; Convalescent Hospital, Seaford, £20; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Margate, £20; Destitute Children's Dinner Society, £10 10s.; poor box, Mansion House, £10 10s.; ditto, Guildhall, £10 10s.; ditto, Thames Police Court, £10 10s.; ditto, Worship-street Police Court, £10 10s.; Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate, £10; Ragged School Union, £10; Field-lane Ragged School, £5 5s.; Christian Blind Relief Society, £2 2s.; Home for Destitute Boys, £10 10s.

The special committee for the laying-out of the Old St. Pancras and St. Giles-in-the-Fields burying-grounds as gardens have reported to the vestry that the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has evinced her great interest by erecting a marble monument to preserve the headstone originally standing over the grave of John Walker, author of "Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary;" also, that they have approved of a very handsome design for a memorial sun-dial to be erected by her Ladyship to the memory of the illustrious dead lying in the grounds, at a cost probably exceeding £3000. The committee report further that the sum of £1000, presented by the Baroness, has been expended in the erection of a greenhouse, in accordance with the suggestion of her Ladyship.

The weather in London on Christmas Day was bright, dry, and cold, and the morning services at most churches were well attended. At Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's there were very large congregations. At the Abbey the Dean preached on the necessity of cultivating the home affections; at St. Paul's the Dean preached on the lessons taught by the festival of Christmas. There were services in several of the larger Nonconformist churches, including Christ Church, where the Rev. Newman Hall preached; the City Temple, where Dr. Parker preached a sermon in which he described the moral condition of England at the present day as worse than at any former period; and at Union Chapel, Islington, where there was a "service of praise," consisting of selections from "Elijah" and "The Messiah." At the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, at Kensington, the sermon was preached by Dr. Withers, Bishop of Amycla, in the absence of Cardinal Manning. Although the weather was fine in London, it was very inclement in other parts of the country.

## MUSIC.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The close of the season of Italian opera performances on Dec. 18 has been speedily followed by the reopening of the theatre on Wednesday last, again under the management of Mr. Mapleson, who has prepared a combination of entertainments that will doubtless prove highly attractive to holiday audiences. The special novelty of the season is a grand fairy ballet-pantomime, entitled "Rose and Marie; or, The Reward of Filial Love," which is preceded by "The Swiss Cottage," an English version of Adolphe Adam's pretty operetta, "Le Châlet." In the performance of the latter at Her Majesty's Theatre, the three characters by which the action is sustained are thus cast—Betty, Mlle. Helene Crosmont; Daniel, Mr. George Power; and Max, Mr. G. Fox. The lady and Mr. Power made their first appearances on this occasion, and were favourably received, the cast having been efficiently completed by the other gentlemen named. Mr. West Hill conducted. The ballet is an elaborate piece of spectacular display, its performance being sustained by about three hundred children, among whom are the students of the National Training School for Dancing. The piece opens with a prologue in Fairyland, introducing us to Rose, who is in great grief because her mother, the Queen of the Flowers, insists on her marrying the King of the Gnomes, a hideous dwarf, instead of the handsome Prince Azur, the favoured lover of Rose, who is banished to earth by the Queen of the Fairies in consequence of her disobedience, her return being dependent on her finding among mortals a child entirely obedient to the will of its parents. The adventures of Rose and the machinations of the Gnome are carried through several scenes, the required model of obedience being found in Marie, the daughter of a poor old blind man, who is restored to sight by fairy influence, Marie being made wealthy, the Gnome defeated, and the crisis leading to the restoration of Rose to her Fairy home. The plot is given in fuller detail under the heading "Christmas Entertainments."

The dancing and pantomimic action of Mlle. Marie Müller as Rose were of a high order of excellence; especially good also having been the performances of Master G. Craig as Prince Azur, Master G. Wymark as Harlequin, and Master Sextilian as Clown.

The groupings generally were very skilfully arranged, and the training of the children bore testimony to the experience and care of Madame Kattie Lanner, by whom the ballet was invented and constructed. Some characteristic music has been supplied by M. Strebing, and the ballet was conducted by Signor G. Francesco. The applause was loud and frequent throughout; and there is no doubt that the piece will prove largely attractive, not only to juveniles, but also to adults.

Two concerts of vocal and instrumental music were given at the Royal Albert Hall on Boxing Day—one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. On each occasion several eminent artists contributed to the programme, the evening concert having included performances by Mr. Sims Reeves.

The last of this year's Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall took place last Saturday afternoon, when Rubinstein's pianoforte quintet in G minor, op. 92, was given for the first time at these concerts. This elaborate work was finely performed, with Mlle. Anna Mehlig as pianist, the accompanying stringed instruments having been sustained by Madame Norman-Néruda, Messrs. L. Ries and Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mlle. Mehlig's solo piece was Beethoven's great "Waldstein" sonata, which the pianist rendered with much success. Haydn's quartet in C major (No. 3 of op. 76, containing variations on "God preserve the Emperor") and vocal performances by Mr. Santley completed the programme. Sir J. Benedict conducted. The Popular Concerts will be resumed on Monday evening, Jan. 7.

We have already referred to the Christmas performances of "The Messiah" given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society and the Sacred Harmonic Society at the Alexandra Palace last week. The oratorio will also be performed, under Mr. W. Carter's direction, on Thursday next, at the Royal Albert Hall.

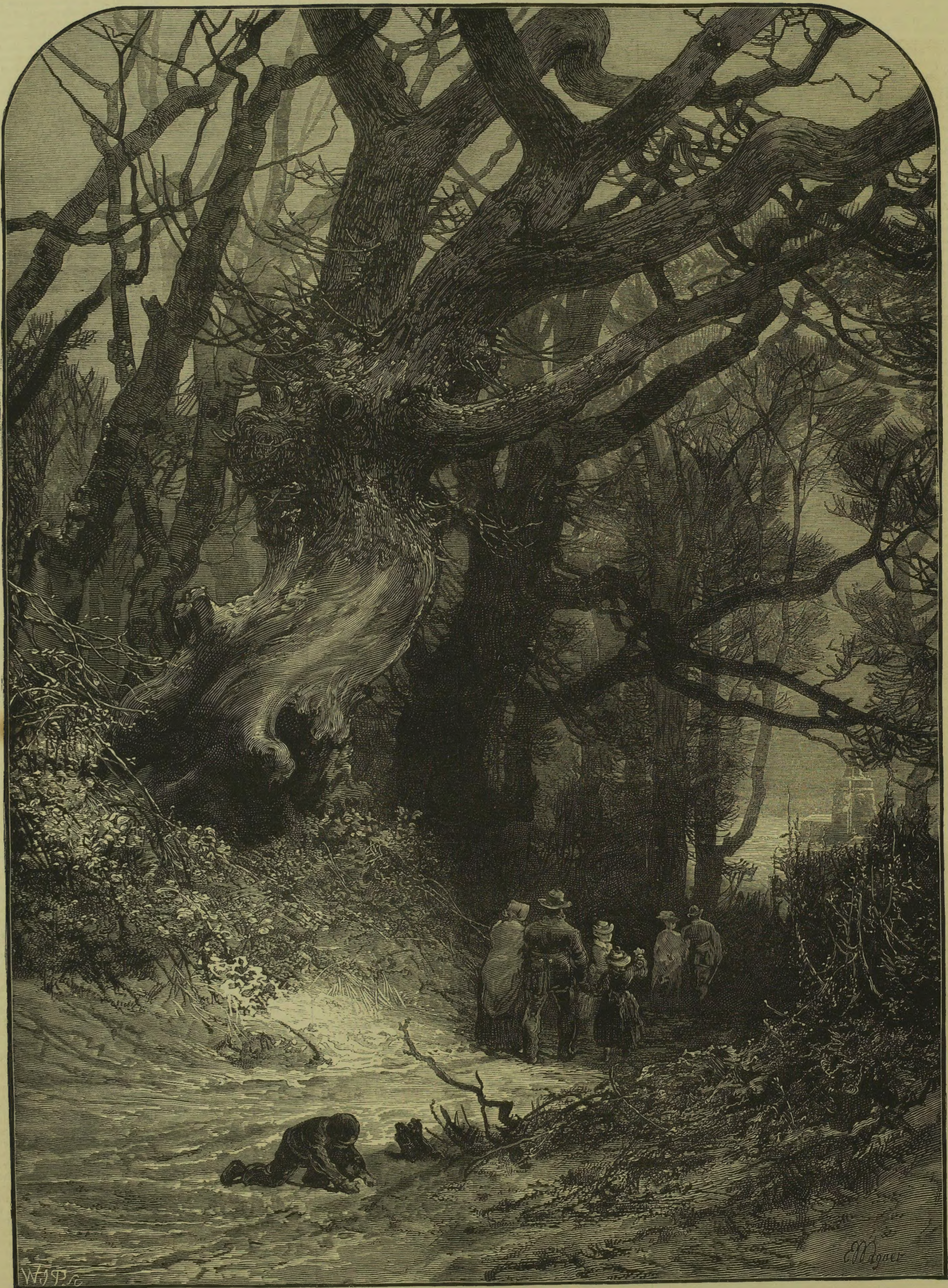
Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday next. Mr. Santley will sing the music of the Prophet; Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Miss Ellen Horne, and Mr. Edward Lloyd are the other principal vocalists; and Sir Michael Costa will conduct the performance.

## THE NEAREST WAY TO CHURCH.

Sunday is to country people a time for the meeting of those who live miles apart, for renewing expressions of regard and affection, and for clearing off a week's arrears of news, as well as a time for rest and worship, and it is eagerly looked forward to by young and old. So with their best clothes on, cottagers proceed on Sunday mornings, by short cuts known only to themselves, to their village church. On their way thither families bent on the same errand are overtaken or met. If these should chance to be of the well-to-do classes there is a bobbing of heads and much curtsying; if of their own rank in life some hearty recognition, cordial greeting, perhaps a little chat, takes place. For the latter, however, there is not much opportunity; the church bells, unfortunately clamouring, tell them as plainly as bells can speak, that time is short, while tongues and the way are long. So, shouting hurried messages over their shoulders to one another, they hasten on, following the pathway, frequently no more than a sheep-track, over bits of common, across meadows, up and down steep hills, and through woods, always cutting off the corners. Very pleasant these walks to church are during three seasons of the year at least; and even in winter they are not without their charm; for it is who, rather than what, is to be seen which gives them their zest. Besides, there is pretty sure to be some incident of interest on the way. As shown in our illustration, one young urchin takes advantage of snow still lying in spots where the sun has little influence to make snowballs, which will be popped, be sure, into the neck of the first boy he may chance to meet, even though it be in the churchyard itself. Now that the church comes suddenly in sight to the persons depicted in the engraving, they quicken their pace, for they see some chums ahead with whom they would fain gossip awhile. Their talk must, however, be deferred until after church time; for as they reach the churchyard, crowded with knots of eager talkers, the bell ceases, and all enter the church pell-mell. There is a great clatter of hobnailed boots on the pavement as they hurry to their seats; then a hush, and the sweetly solemn service begins. That over (not, it is to be hoped, without having produced its due effect), there are sundry confabs and hand-shakings by the churchgoers outside before proceeding homeward by the nearest routes; some of the lads and lasses making still nearer cuts—on the principle, that is, of the farthest way round being the nearest way home.

Princess Louise has sent presents of holly for the decorations and toys for the Christmas-tree to be held at the Victoria Hospital for Children on Jan. 7.





THE NEAREST WAY TO CHURCH.





MY GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S FIRST DANCING LESSON.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I rejoice to perceive that at Queen's College, Oxford, on Christmas Day, the immemorial custom of Bringing in the Boar's Head—which was provided by the college "Manciple," and the orthodox medieval term for which is a "browner"—was duly observed. The porcine trophy was borne on the shoulders of two serving-men, and preceded by a procession of choristers headed by the collegiate chaplain; and Dr. Hague's variation on the carol proper to the occasion was chanted—

The Boar's Head in hand bring I,  
With garlands gay and rosemary.  
I pray you all sing merrily,  
*Qui estis in convivio,*  
*Caput apri deferro,*  
*Reddens laudes Domino.*

Now, I am Conservative enough to prefer the arrangement of the much older carol, the first verse of which runs thus:—

*Caput apri deferro,*  
*Reddens laudes Domino.*

(This forms really a hearty grace before meat.)

The Boar's Head in hand bring I,  
With garlands gay and rosemary.  
I pray you all sing merrily,  
*Qui estis in convivio.*

The third and last stanza in Dr. Hague runs—

Our Steward hath provided this  
In honour of the King of Bliss;  
Which on this day to be served is  
*In Regimini atrio.*

But the ancient chant hath—

Be glad both more and less,  
For this hath ordained our Steward  
To cheer you all this Christmas,  
The Boar's Head and Mustard.  
*Caput apri deferro*  
*Reddens laudes Domino.*

There is much virtue in mustard. An old cookery-book, giving instructions for the service of the Royal table, says emphatically:—"First set forth mustard with brawn; take your knife in your hand, and cut brawn in the dish where it lieth; and lay on your Sovereign's trencher, and let there be mustard." I like the repetition of the admonition as to mustard and the authoritative style in which it is couched. Do you remember the story of the eminent man of letters lately taken from us—the ripe scholar, the thoughtful essayist, the writer of two of the noblest biographies in the English language, who, from an amusing "*sic volo, sic jubeo*" way he had used to be called by his more intimate friends "Arbitrary Jack"? Entering the dining-room of an hotel one Ash Wednesday, he demanded in a voice of thunder (but it was the most harmless of thunder), salt fish and parsnips. "Very sorry, Mr. F.," quoth the waiter, with a low bow, "but there are no parsnips left." "Let there be parsnips!" vociferated "Arbitrary Jack." The story is not a bad pendant to that of the French marquis of the old régime who asked for stale bread instead of now at dinner, and who, on being told that there was no *pain rassis*, tranquilly replied, "Qu' on m' en fasse." Let some be made.

Mem: The sobriquet given to the Autocrat of Parsnips rose from an amusingly curious circumstance. Charles Dickens and Daniel Maclise, both intimate friends of the Autocrat, had been one night, with the aid of a four-wheeled cab, on a long tour of exploration in low-life London. On dismissing the cabman they paid him very generously; whereat remarked Jarvey, chinking the shillings in his palm, "Ah! I know your lay. I've 'ad a deal to do with you littery gen'l'm. I've druv one as lives in Lincoln's-inn-fields many a time, all about London." "What kind of a gentleman is he," asked Dickens. "Well," replied the cabman, "E's a Harbitrary Cove." "It must be F.," cried simultaneously the novelist and the painter. And so from subsequent inquiries it proved to be.

There came across me a delightful memory of Charles Dickens, as, late on Christmas Eve, I sat in a corner of the stage of the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane (at the imminent risk of tumbling into the big drum), watching the night rehearsal of the "Grand Christmas Annual" of "The White Cat." I was among the oldest of old friends. I think that I have known the author of the "Annual" (he is very angry if the entertainment be called a pantomime, just as the late Mr. Robson used publicly to protest against "Vilkins and his Dinah" being called a comic song) full thirty years. This is Mr. E. L. Blanchard's twenty-eighth "Annual" at the "Lane." The chief scene-painter I have known and admired since 1846; I can say the same of the accomplished ballet-master, Mr. Cormack; and last, but not least, the lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton, and I are veteran cronies. So for the nonce I was Jack Horner enjoying my Christmas pie to the utmost, and finding that the "talented Vokes family" had stuffed it full of the richest plums. Going afterwards into the stalls and chatting with some friends, one asked how long Mr. Beverly had been a scene-painter. "As to that," replied another, "I can tell you thus much. More than fifty years ago Master William Beverly was a small boy at a select academy somewhere in Camden Town. There was another pupil there, of about the same age, who had a passionate fondness (a fondness which abided by him his whole life through) for theatricals. This young gentleman was the happy possessor of a toy theatre, and had got up, "regardless of expense," the melodrama of the "Miller and his Men;" but he was in desperate straits with regard to the "setting" of the last scene, especially as regarded the blowing up of the Mill. In the nick of time Master William Beverly, who had an intuitive genius for painting and mechanics, stepped in. The famous last scene was elaborately constructed and dexterously painted by the future artist of Drury Lane; and poetical justice was vindicated, and the pupils of the Select Academy thrown into ecstasies of delight by the final blowing up of the Mill, with Grindoff and his depraved accomplices. The name of the young gentleman to whose assistance William Beverly had come was Charles Dickens.

I don't object to a little "bunkum" occasionally in journalism. It is the cayenne pepper of prose. In fact, I have sometimes been accused (although I repudiate the imputation as utterly libellous) of indulging in a little "bunkum" myself. But in the following extract, which I cut from the Vienna correspondence of a daily paper, I cannot help thinking that the "Fine Art of High Falutin" has been rather overdone:—

VIENNA, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

"There yet remains much to be done; may the Almighty aid us in the final accomplishment of our holy undertaking!" Such is the Christmas message of the Emperor Alexander of Russia.

It quite escaped the memory of the ingenious gentleman who wrote from Vienna that the Emperor Alexander and his many millions of Russo-Greek subjects do not keep their Christmas Day until the twelfth day after ours. Until the Sixth of next January orthodox Russo-Greeks will be, not feasting, but fasting.

Still, Christmas, whether we keep it in New or Old Style, is undeniably a season for the manifestation of peace and goodwill to all men. What do you think of the following

"manifestation" of pacific and benevolent aspirations which I quote from another correspondent of the journal to which I have alluded. The gentleman is settling the question of European politics generally:—

As for Italy, if she should prove intractable, we need only do again what was done with success in the last century. We could send an Admiral with a fleet and a watch to Naples, with orders to count two hours with the latter, and, in the event of a treaty of neutrality not being signed in the interim, lay the city in ashes with the former. Lissa showed what the Italian fleet is worth.

There's a Christmas Carol for you! Bless the gentleman's tender and merciful heart. *Poverissima Napoli!* I should like to see the "Admiral," say of the "Gallant Thunderbomb," standing on a hundred-ton gun and, a Benson's chronograph in his hand, looking petroleum shells and red-hot shot at the Chiaja Santa Lucia. But why should Naples be especially doomed? Venice could be knocked to pieces very easily; and there is a good deal in the way of bombardment to be done at Genoa.

It is pleasanter to read that one hundred and two plum-puddings, weighing from four to eight pounds apiece, were made at Chelsea Hospital on Christmas Day for the refectory of the aged pensioners; that the allowance of roast beef was ample, and that the old gentlemen enjoyed themselves, on the whole, immensely. Christmas cheer was provided for nearly five hundred veterans; but I don't know what Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his party will think of the fact that the Christmas Day allowance of beer to each pensioner was two and a half pints. There seems to be a good deal of steady drinking in a quart and a quarter of sound porter. Yet no cases of inebriety were reported from Chelsea on the Twenty-Fifth; and one of the pensioners who had reached the mature age of ninety-four was heard to express the opinion after dinner that "he could have done a little more pudden, and another small half-pint."

The case of the patriarch of ninety-four should be dealt with by the *Lancet*, in which I read lately an excellent and most reasonable homily on "Temperance." According to the *Lancet*, if you do indulge in any fermented beverages, you should take your alcohol, in the form of beer or wine, only at dinner. As respects wine, the consumption per person should be limited to a single half-pint. In the matter of wine, you should stop short of "the third glass." Readers of George Herbert will remember the eloquent distich of the poet against the "third glass" and the terrible passage beginning "He that is drunken may his mother slay—." It is not consoling to reflect that "Holy Mr. Herbert" penned this poem more than two hundred years ago; and that Dr. Parker, preaching on Christmas Day at the City Temple, told his congregation that, in the way of drinking, our morals had become worse than they had ever been.

G. A. S.

## CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The series of pantomimes this season are led off by one at this distinguished house which has been conceived and executed on a scale of expense which must command attention. It is a ballet-pantomime in two acts, five tableaux, and prologue, invented and composed by Madame Katti Launer, with music by Martin Strebing, and scenery by Messrs. Fox and Messrs. Emden and Teibin. The title is simply "Rose and Marie; or, The Reward of Filial Love." It is a fairy tale—one of singular brilliancy and beauty, opening with the Lake of Sunshine in the Valley of Flowers. The mother of Rose is the Queen of the Flowers, who wishes her daughter (Marie Müller) to wed the King of the Gnomes, a mischievous dwarf who threatens to destroy her kingdom unless Rose be sacrificed to his wishes. Prince Azur, her lover, persuades poor Rose to resist the intended tyranny. The Gnome arrives with an army to claim his betrothed; she is protected by Azur, but his sword of flowers is broken against the iron arm of the Gnome. Whereupon Rose invokes the aid of the Fairy Queen, who promptly appears; but for her disobedience to her mother Rose is banished for awhile from the Kingdom of Flowers. She arrives on earth as an old woman, bearing on her back a heavy bundle of sticks, and is relieved in her destitution by Marie, the daughter of a poor blind old man. The scene then changes to a "grand animated imperial magic Toy-shop," located in an English town. It is Christmas-time, and the shop is thronged with customers. Rose appears as the Toy-dealer. As the evening advances Marie is seen looking in at the window. Rose patronises her, and, plucking a rose from her bouquet, scatters the leaves, which at once quickens the toys with life, and a grand divertissement follows. The next is a scene of contrasts—on one side a richly appointed apartment, on the other a poorly furnished room. In the former a large Christmas party is assembled; in the latter there is a fireless grate, with an old man sleeping in his chair. Marie works quietly, in order not to disturb him, and subsequently goes out to dispose of her work to her wealthy neighbours. The Gnome, however, does her an evil turn, by removing rich jewels from the chamber of the latter into that of Marie; and Madame Pompous, her revelling neighbour, refuses to purchase her articles, and, indeed, accuses her of robbery. She and her father are anon like to perish in the streets. Passengers refuse to purchase her wares, and the snow is falling. The Gnome rejoices when he observes them to be sleeping, thinking them to be at the point of death. A religious song suitable to the season compels him to flee, when the snow disappears, and Rose, surrounded by her fairies, approaches Marie and her father. The clothes of the poor girl fall away, and are replaced by fairy attire. All this proves to be a dream. The afflicted couple are yet plagued by the machinations of the Gnome; but at last, her father being in peril, Marie exclaims to his assailants, "Kill me, but spare my father!" Rose has now found a child who will devote herself entirely to her parents, and therefore her banishment ceases. She returns, attended to the Kingdom of Flowers. The transformation scene includes the apotheosis of Rose. The harlequinade introduces to the audience Master Sextillian as Clown, Master Elliot as Pantaloon, Master George Wymark as Harlequin, and Miss Gertrude Wakefield as Columbine. The novelty and elegance of this story will probably please the fashionable audience for which it was designed.

## COVENT GARDEN.

Mr. Rice places before us the pantomime of our old familiar "Luss in Boots." Fondalin, the gentle and youngest son of the recently deceased Miller, returns from school to learn that he has not been named in his father's will. Mealy-mouth and Branbruiser express doubts of his being their brother at all, and he is expelled, taking with him the Cat, who steals the miller's boots. Outside the mill villagers are making Holiday. Flora, Daisy, and other young females, seeing Fondalin about to quit the village, declare their willingness to accompany him, but he leaves them behind, taking with him his friend the Cat only. The new mill-stone arrives, and while the wicked Branbruiser is assisting to move it the Cat flies at him. His helpmates, alarmed, leave go their hold, and

the huge stone falls, flattening him: ill luck attends their wicked brother also, who, chasing the Cat, tumbles into the mill-dam, and is rescued in a most unpleasant plight. Baron Burleyboy next appears on the scene. A letter arrives from the giant Fee-Fi-Fum demanding the hand of the Baron's daughter for his nephew; but the Baron resolves to substitute his maiden sister, who willingly agrees to take the place of her niece. Mignonnetta, being tired of her home, resolves to outwit her, and to that end induces the page to lock her aunt in the chamber while she takes her place in the coach. Now, Fondalin is really the Marquis of Carabas, whom the giant years since slew in battle. Scene 4 shows the pool where fairies disport themselves, who, overhearing the approach of Fondalin, withdraw. Fondalin, delighted at so cool a spot, undresses and bathes, while the Cat amuses itself by tearing its friend's clothes to tatters. The Baron arrives, and the Cat informs him how robbers have waylaid his master, who, rather than show himself in the old rags they have exchanged for his handsome clothes, is now hiding in the bullrushes. The Baron generously resolves to lend his court-suit, and, going to the carriage to obtain it, discovers his daughter instead of his sister. Fondalin, availing himself of the fine clothes, assumes the title of "Marquis," and so imposes on the Baron, who gladly consents that his daughter shall become "Marchioness Carabas." But they are on enchanted ground, where every stick and stone answers directly as a telephone; so the Ogre's elves arrive to conduct Mignonnetta to Castle Carabas. At their appearance servants and horses flee in alarm. The Elves duly arrive at the castle with their prize, who, although annoyed at her detention, becomes rather enamoured of her captor. She is taken in charge until Rover can procure the village parson to marry them. Spiderlimbs the lawyer and other villagers endeavour to find her and serenade her, to the amazement of the Ogre's Elves, with whom a battle takes place. The villagers ultimately retreat, and Mignonnetta is discovered suspended in a cage near the Giant, who quarrels with her. The Cat arrives with a hare as a present to the Giant, and is permitted to remain. The Giant states that he is not only a giant but a necromancer, and can change himself into anything; and, as a proof of his art, he becomes a lion. Fondalin, who has been admitted, is alarmed, and begs him to become something smaller; this he agrees to, and changes to a mouse, when the Cat instantly pounces on and kills him. Fondalin rescues the lady, and, finding the Ogre's mystic scroll, pronounces the cabalistic word; the castle dissolves, reveals the Giant's salt-cellar and glacierium, where he has for years kept those human beings in store that he did not immediately wish to eat. These forms, all blanched, revive and dissolve their icy coating under the influence of the sun's rays, and rejoice accordingly. We now return to the Baron's home, where Fondalin brings Mignonnetta; but Rover, having fallen in love with her, demands her. She is nothing loth, and, to save a fight, Fondalin's rustic sweetheart reminds him that she was willing to have him before he acquired his estate. He relents, but Spiderlimbs is already engaged to her. Another quarrel arises, which is terminated by the arrival of the Fairy Queen, and the usual transformation. This pantomime will no doubt prove successful.

## DRURY LANE.

We are spared the necessity of furnishing the plot of the pantomime at this house, having given it fully in our last Number. We have now only to state that "Harlequin and the White Cat" attracted an overflowing audience. Mr. E. L. Blanchard has developed his subject with his usual skill, and judiciously provided the auxiliaries best adapted to its ornamentation. Mr. William Beverly may score an extraordinary triumph in his transformation scene, which all good judges agree exceeds even his previous efforts for its gorgeous and dazzling effects. The harlequinade, also, was a great success, and provocative of infinite mirth.

## STRAND.

A new burlesque, entitled "The Red Rover," by Mr. Burnand, is designed for the Christmas attraction, and, on account of its originality, certainly merits success. The scene of the opening is Newport Harbour, while speedily we make the acquaintance of Madame de Lacy and her niece Gertrude, as also of the Red Rover himself (M. Marius), and Lieut. Wilder (Miss Rachel Sanger), who are both in love with the young and charming lady. The Red Rover disguises himself as a lawyer, and induces Madame to seek her long-lost son in Carolina, and with her niece takes her passage on board a pirate craft. The wicked designs of the Rover are partly counteracted by a negro named Guinea, well played by Mr. Henry Cox. By his means, Wilder is discovered to be Madame de Lacy's son. The pirate, too, meets his deserved doom. There are many other characters who contribute to the humour and interest of the piece, which is placed on the stage with great care, and furnished abundantly with all needful accessories. The performance was well received, and will doubtless become a popular favourite.

## ADELPHI.

The pantomime of this year, like that of the last, is performed by children. It is founded on the story of "Robin Hood," and begins, as it ought, with the Forest of Sherwood and the Greenwood Tree. The Fairies are indignant that the Sheriff of Nottingham has threatened to inclose the forest, and resolve to oppose the design. Robin Hood, under fairy protection, commences his career, and we soon find him at Nottingham Fair, disguised in a butcher's blue smock, selling American beef. The market prices are fabulously low, and excite discussion. Robin Hood sells mutton at twopence a pound. Detected by the Sheriff of Nottingham, he winds his horn, and is rescued by four-and-twenty merry men, and so escapes. The Sheriff follows to the forest, and, finding Friar Tuck in a drunken condition, fines him five shillings. Moreover, he nearly succeeds in arresting Robin himself; but the fairy Sylvia intervenes. All the characters meet in her enchanted grove. This is altogether a brilliant scene. The performance was completely successful.

## GAIETY.

The pantomime, which is designed for the afternoon audiences, revels in the old story of "Valentine and Orson," with Princess Eglantine, the prize of the combat between the handsome knight and the rude savage. Mr. J. d'Auban will in this scene become immensely popular. He has gone in for rivalling Mr. George Conquest in those astonishing trapdoor feats which render the fights at the Grecian so marvellous. Mr. J. G. Taylor is droll as the conventional monarch of burlesque; and the Masters Linton shine as acrobats, as does also Mr. W. Warde as Harlequin, in the comic business. The evening performances consist of the "Faust" and "Cigale" adaptations. The most facile of dramatic penmen is probably Mr. H. J. Byron, who rivals the fertility of the Spanish playwrights in the number and lightness of his pieces. His manner of dealing with the Faust legend, notwithstanding its obvious faults, is as lively as it is frivolous, and suits alike the artistes on the stage and the audience in the pit. The manager has now come to the aid of the prolific dramatist, and furnished an extra part to Miss Farren, who presents to us the comic side



of the character of the Grasshopper, with the approbation of a large public, and, indeed, winning a positive triumph for the house and for herself.

#### FOLLY.

A new extravaganza was produced on Saturday, entitled "A Night of Terra, a Musical Madness in Three Fyttes." It is by Messrs. Charles Wyndham and Arthur Matthison, and is put forth as a "flat burglary as ever was committed from the French." Nevertheless the scene is laid in London, in connection with the modern plan of house-life, or the lately introduced practice of living-in-flats. This is supposed to give rise to many novel complications, and afford opportunity for flirtation, an art in which Mr. Frank Murray (Mr. Philip Day) is an adept. Pretending he is going away to the seat of war, Frank invites all his sweethearts to a fête, with the design of getting back his love-letters; and succeeds with the majority. But Marguerite Vere de Vere (Miss V. Cameron), declines to comply with his request, and, after a series of odd and laughable incidents, gains from him a promise of marriage. The situations and tricks are rather of a pantomimic than a dramatic order, and agree with the season well enough. The fun and frolic are wild and extravagant. Miss Violet Cameron, as the determined widow, acted charmingly. Her fascinations are invincible. The piece achieved a decided success.

#### ALHAMBRA.

The Christmas novelty here is a spectacular and musical version of "Le Diable à Quatre," written by H. B. Farnie and R. Reece, entitled "Wildfire; or, The Village Bewitched." Wildfire (Miss Emma Chambers) has issued a summons for the appearance of the witches. Their victims are to be Daisy (Miss Lennox Grey), the wife of Kit, the cobbler, a would-be lord of the creation, and the Baroness (Miss Pattie Laverne), wife of the Baron Hey Derry Downe. The witches unanimously agree that these ladies should change places. The Baroness is a decided home-ruler, and keeps her husband, the Baron (Mr. J. H. Ryley) and his daughter, Azurine (Miss Adelaide Newton), under perfect control. Kit, the cobbler (Mr. H. Paulton) teaches us how the world ought to be governed, and how he would soon put a stop to all strong-minded women. The third scene concludes with a danse rustique by Mdlles. Sismondi, Rosa, Richards, Melville, and the corps de ballet. Scene 4 is the haunted fen in which the transmigration of Daisy and the Baroness takes place. In act ii. the first scene is the home of Kit, where we find the Baroness, who has been transformed into the counterpart of Daisy, dwelling with Kit. Scenes 2 and 3 take place in the castle of Derry Downe, where Daisy is residing. Wildfire appears and informs her of the mysterious change that has taken place, and commands her to keep up the persecution of the Baroness, to which she has no objection, and becomes greatly delighted with the attentions of the Baron and his Court. Kit, the cobbler, is brought before her on a charge of poaching, and Daisy reads him a good lesson. The act concludes with the lamp-lit gardens of the castle, in which a grand military ballet takes place in honour of the approaching nuptials of Prince Sigismund with Azurine. Mdlles. Pertoldi and Gillert and Mons. A. Josset appear in the ballet. Act iii. commences at the mill on the borders of the forest. The Baron and Daisy are enjoying the delights of the country, whilst the Baroness is endeavouring to escape from the officers of justice, who hold a warrant for her apprehension for an assault. Kit and the Baroness have a "Trial by Jury" for their different offences. After various speeches from the Prosecution and Defence, and by the assistance of Wildfire, they are allowed to return to their respective partners, being simply bound over to keep the piece. This happy denouement is celebrated by a grand ballet of jewels, and then comes the transformation and the Rowella family, who appear as Harlequin, Columbine, Clown and Pantaloon, to pay their respects to Old Father Christmas.

#### STANDARD.

The action opens in Vulcan's smithy, where Prince Prim (Miss Kate Neville) asks to gain from Vulcan (Mr. Bishop) the magic horseshoe, which gives a knowledge of the future to its possessor. Vulcan shows him his future wife, and then, in revenge for his temerity, transforms the Prince into a ferocious bear. The Fairy Brillante (Miss Alice Rayner), overhearing his doom, interferes, and, although she cannot undo the spell, limits the period of the enchantment until some fair maid shall love him for himself in spite of his ugliness. Scene 2 presents the "Home of Nouredin," a photographic artist, of Teheran (Mr. John Barnum), who is at his wit's end how to obtain money. To add to his misfortune, his own daughter, Snow White (Miss Eugenie Valckenaire), is shamefully treated by her step-sisters. The "Gate of Teheran" succeeds, where Nouredin plies his trade. Snow White being observed by one Prince Ahmed (Miss Milly Howes), the Prince demands her hand of her father. The sisters are furious, and Nouredin dares not oppose them, but says he will go away. The wild bear is devastating the country, and the Shah offers a large reward for the extermination of the monster, and Nouredin accepts the commission. His servant, Shackabac (Mr. Cyrus Bell), who is continually causing quarrels in the house, goes with him, and also Prince Ahmed. In Scene 4, a lonely spot, they begin to find difficulties, and, wishing for fine weather, the storm abates, and the scene changes to "The Woods, outside the Bear's Domain." Here Nouredin remembers he has promised his eldest daughter, Gulnare, an Indian shawl, and Emmarina some money, whilst Snow White only asked for a rose. After having refreshment in a sumptuous manner, Nouredin picks the rose, and a very uninviting guest appears—the Bear (Mr. Walter Laburnham), in disguise as a gardener. He gets all their secrets, and then offers to take them where they can kill the Beast while he sleeps, and leads them into his den in "The Python's Haunt," consisting of glens and caves inhabited by fiery serpents, snakes, and noxious reptiles. He next tells them that, unless within a day the fairest of Nouredin's daughters consents to come to his haunt, the merchant will form his next meal. In proof of his power, the dwellers of the Python Haunt make their appearance. The stage is covered with fantastic forms, pythons and hissing serpents. A grand ballet takes place, called the "Charming of the Serpent"—principal dancers, Madame Sidonie and Miss St. Pierre. The Beast condemns Shackabac to a surprising metamorphosis, tormenting him with the appearance of a double (Mr. Will Orkins). In due time Snow White arrives at the Bear's palace; the Bear falls in love with her, and exhibits the palace gardens—gorgeous arcades, poetic bowers, tenanted with Eastern birds—together with a novel and picturesque ballet. An assembly of bears go through various groupings to the musical songs of the feathered tribes; culminating in a picture of "The Glory of the Nations." Snow White at length returns home, having obtained leave of absence from the Bear; she avows her love, thus breaking the spell and disenchanting the Prince. The grand transformation scene represents "The Vision of the Lily," in thirteen changes, introducing as Harlequin Mr. Vincent; Columbine, Miss St. Pierre; Clown, Mr. Will Orkins; Pantaloon, Mr. C. Bishop; Policeman, Mr. Perren. The performance was successful.

#### SURREY.

"Whittington and his Cat" form the subject of the pantomime. The action commences with King Rat's Castle. King Rat receives a visitor in the shape of a beetle from Colorado, and another in that of Beau Bell, an emissary from Fairyland, on his way to London. We are next conducted to the shop of Master Hugh Fitzwarren, to whose door a waggon from Gloucestershire brings some bales of cloth, Dick Whittington (Miss Topsy Venn), and his Cat (Master Forrest). A 'prentice riot takes place in the street, and Alice, Fitzwarren's daughter (Miss Nellie Moon), being in danger, is rescued by Dick, to whom she becomes attached. Scene 3 represents Highgate-hill, with a bird's-eye view of old London, with the historical milestone and the usual business. We soon visit in "Fairyland, the Floral Retreat in the Elysian Realms of Bliss." The Fairy Queen resolves that the promise to make Dick Lord Mayor shall be carried out. We are then treated to a grand ballet; and in the next scene, at the Port of London, we find the good ship Saucy Polly on the point of sailing. Dick is persuaded to join the crew, followed by Alice in male attire. Scene 6 is the Court of Sago, King of Barbary. The baby has disappeared from the cradle and a large rat is found in its place. News arrives of a shipwreck on the coast, and the crew and passengers of the Saucy Polly, comprising Dick, Alice, &c., are brought in as prisoners by Mazourka, the Captain of the Guard. Dick is selected for death, when Alice, still dressed as a boy, volunteering to take his place, reveals her identity. King Sago is so overcome at this example of love and generosity that he pardons them all, and appoints them to high offices in his household. A grand Barbaric ballet introduces dinner, when the rats overrun the tables. Here Dick's faithful cat, which has accompanied the party, comes to the rescue, kills all the rats, even the King Rat himself, and is loaded by the grateful Sago with enormous wealth, with which Dick and his friends depart for England, the King accompanying them. Scenes of the Guildhall and old London on Lord Mayor's Show Day furnish an interesting panorama of metropolitan antiquities, leading up to the "Fairy Home of Pomona in the Umbrageous Groves of Fruit and Fancy," a transformation scene designed and painted by Charles Brooke.

#### AQUARIUM.

"A Frog He Would A-Wooing Go; or, Harlequin, the Sleeping Beauty, and the Wicked Demons of the Mystic Pool," is the title of the pantomime, which has been constructed, arranged, and produced by Mr. J. A. Cave, while Mr. Oswald Allen has supplied the words and songs. The story is as follows:—Scene 1 shows us the abode of King Envy (Mr. W. H. Gilbert) in the regions of Hate, and we see that monarch, with his attendant demons, exulting over the possession of a certain magic diadem, by means of which the good Princess Loveliness, a protégée of the fairies, has been sent into a deathlike sleep, from which she can only be awakened by means of the diadem aforesaid. To them appear the Fairy Queen, Kindness (Miss Barrie), and Papillo, her sprite (Miss Amy Hatherley), who express their determination to regain the magic gem and restore the Princess. Scene 2: We see the Court of King Timido (Mr. H. C. Sidney) and his Queen Furiosa (Mr. James Fown), with the courtiers, lamenting the fate that has befallen the poor Princess. Two suitors for Loveliness's hand arrive, in the persons of Radiant (Miss Bessie Bonehill) and Reckless (Miss Jenny Hill), who both resolve to regain the diadem, the King offering to bestow his daughter's hand on the one who is successful in his search. Scene 3 gives us the marshy domains of King Frog (Mr. Simpson), and we see that monarch, who is in love with the Princess, upon a bed of sickness, attended by his Mother (Mr. C. Pascal) and Dr. Dosum, (Mr. Sault). Upon hearing of King Timido's proclamation, he miraculously recovers, and Froggy starts on his wooing. Scene 4: We witness the magic pool into which the demons throw the diadem for safety. Prince Reckless, who has fallen in with King Froggy and established a temporary friendship with him, persuades that monarch to dive into the pool and recover the gem. Froggy no sooner has done so than it is seized upon by Reckless, who summons a lily-white duck, who gobbles Froggy up. Radiant, meeting Reckless with the diadem, fights for and obtains it, and humanely fishes Froggy out of the duck's mouth. Froggy, however, instead of appreciating his kindness, summons his demon friends to persecute Radiant. The Sprite Papillo appearing to the rescue, they are beaten off, and a grand ballet of fairies takes place. Scene 5: We are treated to a mournful procession of little frogs outside their master's castle. Froggy, however, turns up all right again. Here Timido and his considerably better half, Furiosa, call on their way to meet Radiant with the diadem. Scene 6 shows us the revels in honour of the marriage of Loveliness (Miss Lilian Adair), now restored to wakefulness, and Prince Radiant, which are interrupted by King Froggy, who snatches away the diadem, and bears off the Princess, petrifying the spectators, who on his departure vow vengeance. Scene 7 is the swamp to which Froggy has carried the hapless Princess; and in this and the next scene we witness the vain endeavours of Radiant and the others to recover poor Loveliness—efforts which are in the end, by the assistance of the Fairies, crowned with success.

#### THE CRYSTAL AND ALEXANDRA PALACES.

The Sydenham Pantomime is by Messrs. Augustus Harris and W. R. Osman, and entitled "The Sleeping Beauty; or, Harlequin and the Fairy Dream of the Magic Mirror." We have here the Demon Arsenal, with the fiends of war, who are making cannon for the campaign of mischief—an evident political allusion, from which, however, we are soon carried away to a christening party, attended by seven fairy god-mothers. The stage is filled with a glittering throng, including grotesque as well as stately characters. The babe grows with time into a comely woman, a Princess (impersonated by Miss Isabelle Bryant), with whom all goes well until the time of the fatal curse, when she pricks her finger with the spindle. The rest of the story is well known. The transformation scene is very splendid, depicting the seasons after an Arcadian fashion. The scenery is by Mr. Julian Hicks and Mr. Charles Drew; it is exceedingly artistic.

The pantomime at the Alexandra Palace deals with the story of "St. George and the Dragon, and the Seven Champions of Christendom." Notwithstanding the want of novelty in the subject, it is rendered interesting by skilful treatment. The scenery, by Mr. Henry Emden, is of rare excellence. The piece is by the Brothers Grimm, and in its performance gave great satisfaction to the audience. The music, by Mr. Frank Musgrave, is good; and the harlequinade particularly recommends itself by its briskness and brevity.

We shall resume the subject next week, supplying some omissions in our present notice.

The slight fall of snow on the morning of Boxing Day appears to have had the effect of keeping a large number of persons indoors in the early part of the day, for the number of holiday-makers abroad was rather less than is usually observed on so fine a day. At several of the popular places of resort

there was a falling off in the number of visitors compared with last year. At the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park the numbers were 7949, which was about 2000 fewer than last year. The National Gallery was visited by 14,870 persons, against 19,173 last year, and the South Kensington Museum by 11,298, against 12,101 last year. The Crystal Palace, the Alexandra Palace, the Westminster Aquarium, the Polytechnic, St. James's Hall, and other popular places of entertainment were thronged, and it is stated that about 20,000 persons went to Messrs. Sangers' circus at the Agricultural Hall. In the evening all the theatres and other places of amusement were crowded.

#### HAYMARKET.

The cynical muse of Mr. W. S. Gilbert retains its ascendancy at this house, and the farcical comedy of "Engaged" its place on the boards. If we judge of the work as the author desires, we shall not object to its fitness for the season, nor fail to find amusement in its performance. We must credit him with good intentions, and accept the production as a palatable jest, sporting with and not condemning our common humanity. That there is comedy as well as satire in it is made evident by the laughter which it provokes; and it is so well acted, and with such an apparently serious aim, that there is no room for severe criticism. The audience is therefore fain to be content—and, indeed, to acquiesce—for the nonce in the author's interpretation of society and man. It is not that either of the poet or divine, but that of an eccentric individual whose meaning is distorted by an habitual jest, and who is wickedly laughing at you while you are innocently laughing with him. We trust that holiday folk will regard the enigma on its merry side, and prefer to see the ridiculous in its utterances rather than any earnest design to point a disagreeable moral.

#### PRINCESS'S.

It is satisfactory to find Mr. W. G. Wills's metrical play of "Jane Shore" still on the boards of this theatre, and addressing a Christmas audience; though, probably, its success is owing to the sensational scene of the snowstorm, with the persecuted famishing woman so providentially rescued from impending death. After a few weeks' further run it will be followed by a fairy drama, entitled "Elfinella," in which Miss Heath will enact the heroine.

At other theatres the playbills present little that is original. Mr. Henry Irving reappeared on Wednesday at the Lyceum in "The Lyons Mail;" and at the Globe Mr. J. L. Toole amuses his audience in "Artful Cards" and "Trying a Magistrate."—At the Prince of Wales's it is a treat to witness Mrs. Bancroft as Hester Grazebrook in Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy of "An Unequal Match."—At the Vaudeville "Our Boys" was performed on Boxing Night for the 953rd night; and at the Criterion is, at the end of nine months, still found "Pink Dominos" high in favour with the audience, having survived adverse criticism. This result is partly due to the excellence of the cast.—"The Turn of the Tide" has been revived at the Olympic.—At the Duke's Lord Byron's tragedy of "Sardanapalus" appeals to a Christmas audience, and will no doubt do so with continued success.—At St. George's Hall, Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's petit dramas attract a fashionable public. "Once in a Century" has proved a favourite; and we have now in addition "A Musical Almanac," by Mr. Conroy Grain, which is likely to become exceedingly popular. To conclude the varied entertainment, Mr. W. Wye's "Our New Doll's House" has been revived. It is illustrated with new music by Mr. Cotford Dick, and new scenery by Messrs. Gordon and Harford. Morning as well as evening performances are given.

The Polytechnic Institution adds to its usual entertainments a new lecture by Professor Gardner on Chemical Mysteries, in which he displays many philosophical experiments that cannot fail to stimulate profitable inquiry. We have some very curious conjuring marvels exhibited by Dr. Holden, which we could not undertake to describe, but some of which the Doctor pretends to explain. Some dissolving views by W. R. Hill, under the name of "The Rose and the Ring," adapted from Thackeray's Christmas Tales, cannot fail to please the numerous holiday visitors who delight in the acquisition of science on easy terms.

Moore and Burgess have transferred their performances to the St. James's Grand Hall, where some 5000 seats are provided for the audience. An entirely new programme also is supplied, many songs in which are secure of popularity. Mr. G. W. Moore has, in particular, an attractive repertoire, which, with a new burlesque on the Girards, add to the value of the usual entertainments.

Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke continue to mystify the numerous class of sight-seers who like to be bewildered by the apparently miraculous, and have not yet made up their minds as to the secret implied in the famous automata Psycho and Zoë. Some new feats by Mr. Maskelyne in his Japanese imitations merit attention.

#### A DAHOMEY PRIEST SPINNING SACRED COTTON.

It may seem strange to those persons who connect priestcraft with idleness and ignorance that a Dahomey priest should know how to spin cotton or to do anything useful; but in that land of the fetich, the skull, and the human sacrifice, "it does not necessarily follow that a priest should not also be a tradesman," says the authority. Indeed, the Dahomey priest in one respect, and one only, may be said to resemble St. Paul: he knows a craft, and can work for his living with his own hands. And so, when his sacred functions require it or permit it, or do not interfere with it, he can spin cotton, squatting amidst the exhilarating accessories, such as fetiches, human skulls, &c., which abound in the Illustration. Among the gods of Dahomey, as most people probably are aware, a high place is assigned to "lofty and beautiful trees," among which "the silk-cotton is the most revered." The "cotton is not cultivated at all," say the authorities, "the supply being obtained from the wild growth." And the ordinary way of gathering and spinning it, which appears from the picture to be that adopted by the priest, is thus described:—"It is gathered, and picked, and spread out on nets to dry in the sun. When wanted, it is placed in little heaps, and a small bow is used to separate the fibres and give it a 'fluffy' appearance. It is then fastened to a stick about a foot long, and is ready for spinning. The instrument for this purpose is a thin slip of bamboo about a foot long, stuck through a heavy round piece of clay which acts as a fly; and the whole is then twisted by the fingers, the weight of the fly generating sufficient momentum to keep it in motion for a considerable time. The end of the thread twisted from the bundle of cotton on the distaff is attached to this; and, as it twists round, the cotton is disengaged with the right hand, and, when a thread of sufficient length to allow the spinner to touch the ground has been spun off, it is wound round the spindle-stick, hitched over its top, and the operation continued."





A DAHOMEY PRIEST SPINNING SACRED COTTON.





"WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE, AT THE AGE OF SEVEN."  
IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

### MY GREAT-GRANDMOTHER'S FIRST DANCING-LESSON.

A hundred years ago, in what have been fallaciously called "the good old days when George the Third was King," when Ranelagh was a nightly promenade of fashionable gaiety, and the beaux and belles of quality drank the waters at Tunbridge Wells, there was a little maiden of eight summers, whose memory I cherish with tender respect. Not that I ever saw her with my own eyes; but she was grandmother to my own dear mother, through whose eyes I have often beheld her as a venerable dame attired in the finest muslin and black silk of aged widowhood, seated at her drawing-room window, on a bright sunny morning, with a task of embroidery in hand, while talking with a visitor—old Dr. Mapleson—of persons and places now historical, and of manners and customs long since obsolete, which she could well remember. The good old lady was thus led on to tell of her first dancing-lesson, when she had on a pair of gold-coloured satin shoes with rosettes, and a purple sash round her waist, to be presented to the company at her father's house in Leicester-square. How the waiting hour before their arrival was beguiled with a little instruction of this kind by sweet Aunt Dorothy, who had finished dressing much sooner than the other ladies, and who tried to initiate young Missy in the steps of the courtly minuet, accompanied by the tuneful strains of Cousin Peter's ready violin! It pleased my great-grandmother to recall such incidents of her far-off childhood; and the girl who heard her speak of them, being her descendant of a second generation, repeated many of these fond recollections, forty years ago, to some other children in the home of my birth. O. P. Q.

Mr. J. S. Dugdale, of the Midland Circuit, and Recorder of Grantham, has been appointed to the Recordership of Birmingham, in succession to the late Mr. Adams.

### GOING TO A CHRISTMAS PARTY A LONG TIME AGO.

When my great-grandmother was that little girl taking her first dancing-lesson, her mother used to be conveyed to the festive assembly at Lady Betty's, in Soho, by the vehicle formerly known as a Sedan chair. Indeed, I have myself seen this genteel convenience in frequent use, under the reign of his late Majesty William IV., in a certain provincial city of the West, where even gentlemen of robust bodily condition, wearing black velvet knee-breeches, and silk stockings with buckled pumps on their feet, would not disdain to be carried by a couple of sturdy porters. The one-horse cab had not then been invented; but there were two-horse hackney-coaches, which were both cumbersome and costly to hire, for the accommodation of a family party. It was the Sedan chair, a modification probably of the ancient litter, that seemed in those days, and in the old time before them, most available for a single street-passenger whose elegant dress must be protected from rain and mud. The name of this French contrivance was probably intended to be a compliment to the Grand Monarque upon one of his triumphs, or intended triumphs, in the wars on the Flemish frontier, at an early period of the last century. How greatly it was desiderated in London, as well as in Paris, with the grievous state of metropolitan thoroughfares at that time, we learn from Gay's amusing poem of "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets;" and from many passing allusions in the writings of Pope, Swift, and Addison, and the practical Defoe. In the later time, of which Fielding, Smollett, and Richardson have left such vivid portraiture, and which is nearer to that of my respected ancestress, the watchmen and scavengers, in their different proper charges of street quiet and street cleanliness, had become more efficient; but the darkness, except in business quarters of the town, was a source of con-

tinual danger. Flambeaux, or torches of pinewood dipped in pitch or grease for better burning, were held by attendant "link-boys." O. P. Q.

### "WILLIAM III. AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE."

We can see by the large eyes, the feminine mouth and chin, the soft hair, and long, taper fingers of this portrait indications of their delicacy from which our King William III. may be said to have suffered through life. The picture was painted, in 1657, by Cornelius Jonson Van Ceulen, when the boy was seven years of age. In the original, which hangs in the National Portrait Gallery, the hair is dark brown and the eyes very dark blue. The ribbon of the order across his breast is of light blue, and the dress he wears is orange in colour, slashed with white satin. The buttons are white, and the lace which edges his collar and forms his cuffs is of the most dainty workmanship. A little above his wrists, his sleeves are loosely confined with a red ribbon, as was the fashion of the time; indeed, the whole costume is authoritative in that respect.

We need scarcely remind our readers that the subject of our remarks was the posthumous son of William, second Prince of Orange, grandson, paternally, of William the Silent, who was assassinated, and, maternally, of Charles I. of England, who died on the scaffold. He married Mary, daughter of James II. and his Queen, Anne Hyde, in 1677; landed at Torbay in November, 1688; and in February following, conjointly with his wife, accepted the sovereignty of these realms. He fought the Battle of the Boyne in the summer of 1690; and, after a dozen years of active life, controlling in a great measure the politics of western Europe, he was thrown from his horse and broke his collar-bone. A fortnight afterwards—viz., on March 8, 1702—he died, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.



AMERICAN NOTES.

Three hundred pages, small in size and by no means closely printed, would not be considered a large amount of space to devote to the reminiscences of a gentleman who lived, through some very momentous periods, to a little over ninety years of age; yet that is about the number of short pages, including index, devoted to *Recollections of Samuel Breck*, edited by H. E. Scudder (Sampson Low and Co.), the days of the years of the life of Mr. Breck having been "ninety-one years and forty-six days." Mr. Breck, during his long sojourn upon earth, did not personally give much occupation to the trumpet of fame, but he had qualities, excellent qualities, which will reveal themselves upon a perusal of this memorial volume; and his "recollections," fortified and recruited by means of "passages from his note-books," may be regarded as valuable from their "power to reconstruct the past for us as a living force." Mr. Breck was born on July 17, 1771; and he may be said to have received his baptism of fire at the battle of Bunker Hill; for, though he was barely four years old at the time, he was informed that he was present upon that memorable occasion in the arms of a woman who stood on an eminence "contemplating the engagement." Mr. Breck appears to have been much exercised in his mind by the corruption and vulgarisation of his name, which, being properly spelt, "is an Erse word, signifying 'distinguished chief,' and ought not to be debased into vile, baked clay," though in its latter form it has become celebrated as the appellation of the famous Jefferson Brick. However, Mr. Breck or Brick, before he had become entitled to the prefix, and, indeed, when he was only Master Breck, was sent, in 1782, to France for his education. This is a very interesting portion of his recollections; and it is a matter of regret that there is so little of it. The reader will find some gossip about ballooning and the Montgolfiers, Rozier, and Blanchard; about Mesmer and magnetism; about lightning-rods; about the celebrated voyager, La Pérouse; about the notorious Chevalier d'Eon, and about many other wonderful persons and discoveries, still interesting though somewhat antiquated, and, indeed, invested with a certain piquant charm by reason of their very antiquity. Mr. Breck, after he had returned from Paris to Boston, paid a second visit to Europe, and made acquaintance with both Ireland and England. It will give his readers some idea of the vast changes which have taken place since his day to learn how nearly he was starved in his passage across St. George's Channel through his ignorance of the prevailing custom whereby each passenger was expected to carry his own provisions. He describes how he went to Drury Lane and remarked the "rudeness, noise, and selfishness" displayed by the English at the play; how he saw Mrs. Siddons at Covent Garden and found nothing about her to admire save her figure; how he was a spectator of the Lord Mayor's Show; how he looked on "when George IV. went in ceremony to open Parliament;" how he "paid five shillings" for a seat in the gallery to hear a Parliamentary debate; and how he made his exit, "through the hall in which the House of Commons was assembled," by "the very door through which Cromwell drove the Rump Parliament." He attended a ball at Bath, and had his Republican feelings much shocked by the consideration shown for "sprigs of nobility." From London, to which he returned in due course, he departed to stay for the second time in Paris, where "the Revolution was going on pretty well," and where, by advice, he "put a huge tricoloured cockade in" his "hat, and spoke little about politics." From Paris he returned to London; from London he proceeded to Gravesend, and thence he sailed for Boston, where he arrived after a tedious voyage of seventy-five days. But that was in 1791. He was then just twenty years of age; but, notwithstanding his youth, his father gave him ten thousand dollars and bade him "commence merchant with that sum as capital." The chief interest of the book, of course, arises from the period at which Mr. Breck may be said to have flourished, from the great age to which he lived, and from the great number of celebrities he encountered, though we get but a slight glimpse and but a meagre account of them. It is worthy of note that Mr. Breck applauds Washington for driving out "to take the air with six horses to his coach, and always two footmen behind his carriage;" and laments that "none of his successors, except the elder Adams, has placed a proper value on a certain degree of display that seems suitable for the chief magistrate of a great nation." He complains that "that levelling philosopher, Jefferson," though luxurious and fastidious at home, "was the first President who broke down all decorum and put himself when abroad upon a footing with the plainest farmer of Virginia," and that "Madison and Monroe followed this slovenly example." We scarcely know enough about Cincinnatus to say whether that stern Roman carried his home practices abroad, or whether, when he was in office, he showed a proper appreciation of pomp and circumstance; but it is probable that neither he nor Curius Dentatus would have satisfied Mr. Breck's ideal of an American President.

Admiration and respect are the feelings with which nearly every Englishman must take up, whatever may be the sentiments with which he lays down, the two volumes entitled *Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner*, by Edward L. Pierce (Sampson Low and Co.); for the indomitable opponent of slavery can never be without honour in the country whose heartiest inspiration is derived from "the genius of universal emancipation." The brutal violence from which Mr. Sumner suffered upon a

memorable occasion has, no doubt, had the effect of keeping his memory alive in quarters where his name would otherwise have been speedily forgotten. It is to be presumed, at least, that the subject of the memoir is that uncompromising Sumner whose eloquence exasperated a fiery Southerner into the employment of the argumentum ad baculum, though the incident is not mentioned in the two volumes, which, unfortunately, conclude with Mr. Sumner's entrance "upon the work which God had appointed him to do," that is, with the commencement, in 1845, of the twenty-three years during which "he stood in the Senate as the tribune of human rights." Not many English readers, perhaps, will care to wade through the earlier pages in which the question of his ancestry is handled, a fac-simile of the inscription upon his grandfather's tombstone is presented, a short sketch of his father's career is given, and it is recorded of his mother that she was "tall and slender," that she was "a woman of excellent sense," and that she displayed "unusual skill in domestic economies." They will, no doubt, be quite content to know that his family can be traced to an "English origin," that he himself was of good parentage, and that he was born in Boston on Jan. 6, 1811. There may be some, moreover, who will think it noteworthy that he was a twin; and that his co-twin, a sister named Matilda, died of consumption at the early age of twenty-one. Nor is it likely that many readers will find anything very remarkable in the records of his early life and education, including the days he spent in college, at Harvard, though a certain class of minds may consider it greatly to his credit that he exhibited a marked dislike of mathematics. After some hesitation about the choice of a profession, he chose the law; and he entered upon the study of it with characteristic earnestness. In 1834, he was at length admitted to the Bar; and three years afterwards, at the extreme end of 1837, he set sail for Europe. And here begins the interest of the memoir for ordinary English readers, inasmuch as he was admitted to the most interesting circles of English society, and not only to acquaintance, but even to intimacy, with some of the most notable among his English contemporaries. Indeed, his reminiscences of his visit, of the things and persons he saw, and of the more or less lasting friendships he formed, are as entertaining, if not so extensive, as those contained in the "Life" of that George Ticknor whose published recollections have lately met with much acceptance, and who, by-the-way, was one of the lecturers at Harvard, when Charles Sumner was a student there. Mr. Sumner, no less, or even more, than Mr. Ticknor, seems to have been received with open arms by all kinds of English worthies; by "judges, lawyers, and divines; scholars eminent in literature, metaphysics, and science; titled persons, who combined good breeding and intelligence; statesmen, Whig, Tory, and Radical, some of whom were aged, and full of reminiscences of great orators; women, whose learning, cleverness, or grace enriched the thought and embellished the society of the day." To enumerate them, or a good portion of them, by name, as they are enumerated in the memoir, would occupy more space than can be spared. Suffice it to say that there are enough of them to make the mouths of all the curious and all the hero-worshippers to water. As for what he did, and as to whether he went, it may give just an inkling to mention that "he attended the Lord Mayor's dinner at Guildhall, and responded to a toast; was present at the opening of Parliament, and heard the young Queen's speech; and passed a day at Windsor Castle, by the invitation of one of the lords-in-waiting." In due time, in 1840, he returned to his native land, his home, and his work; and it is not unlikely that he would have gone down to his grave without any very high reputation in the world, though with a great one among his friends, but for a summons which he neither expected nor desired. He was called upon by "the committee of the city government" at Boston to deliver the annual "Fourth of July" oration at Tremont Temple; and he delivered such an oration, attacking "slavery, the military, and other institutions," as fairly electrified his audience and set his countrymen by the ears. At this point the memoir ceases; which is the more to be regretted, as it is at this point that Charles Sumner begins to stand out before the world. But it may be that a supplementary memoir is to come. Should it come, may it have as good an index.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to the representations of a deputation who waited upon him in Dublin on Saturday, in opposition to any legislation tending to the closing of public-houses on Sunday, stated that the subject had engaged much of his attention, and that he desired to see the wishes of those most affected by it carried out, but that he could not as yet give any authoritative opinion on the matter.

Mr. Rathbone, M.P., presided over an Eisteddfod at Liverpool on Wednesday, and commended the festival as an intellectual Olympic game, in which rewards of merit were given to those who excelled in music, science, literature, and the arts. He was also glad that, following the advice of Mr. Goschen, M.P., given at Liverpool recently, it was sought to educate the imagination. Mr. Rathbone quoted the opinion of Sir Julius Benedict that the Welsh were superior to all others in choral singing, and said he hoped that the Welsh representatives in Parliament, aided by other members, would succeed in securing for the college at Aberystwith Imperial acknowledgment and assistance.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

Now ready, royal 8vo, cloth, price 38s.,  
**BURKE'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, AND KNIGHTAGE FOR 1878.** Contains a record of the families of Privy Counsellors, Knights of various Orders, and Knights Bachelors, and important information as to precedence. In this Edition the Club Addresses have been added.  
HAMMOND and SOSS, 59, Pall-mall, London, S.W., Booksellers to the Queen and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Folio, price 7s. 6d. each.  
**THROUGH THE EYE TO THE MIND.** THE INSTRUCTIVE PICTURE-BOOKS.—A series of volumes illustrative of Natural History and of the Vegetable World, with descriptive letterpress.  
These volumes are among the most instructive Picture-Books we have seen, and we know of none better calculated to excite and gratify the appetite of the young for the knowledge of nature.  
—Times.  
London: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, Charing-cross, S.W.

Tenth Edition, with Fifty-four Folio Coloured Plates,  
**THE INSTRUCTIVE PICTURE-BOOK,** No. 1; or, Lessons from the Natural History of Animals. By ADAM WHITE, late Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.  
London: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, Charing-cross, S.W.

Fifth Edition, with many New Plates, price 7s. 6d.  
**THE INSTRUCTIVE PICTURE-BOOK,** No. 2; or, Lessons from the Vegetable World. By the Author of "The Her of Redclyffe." "The Her of the Field," &c.—London: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, Charing-cross, S.W.

Third Edition, with Sixty Folio Coloured Plates, price 7s. 6d.,  
**THE INSTRUCTIVE PICTURE-BOOK,** No. 3. LESSONS ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS; or, The Natural History of the Quadrupeds which Characterise the Four Divisions of the Globe.  
London: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, Charing-cross, S.W.

Second Edition, with Forty-eight Folio Coloured Plates, price 7s. 6d.,  
**THE INSTRUCTIVE PICTURE-BOOK,** No. 4. SKETCHES FROM NATURE; or, Pictures of Animal or Vegetable Life in all Lands.  
London: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, Charing-cross, S.W.

Seventh Edition, with Thirty-six oblong Coloured Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.,  
**RECREATIVE INSTRUCTION.—THE NEW PICTURE-BOOK; or, Pictorial Lessons on Form, Composition, and Number.** For children under seven years of age. With Explanations by NICHOLAS BOINY.  
London: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, Charing-cross, S.W.

Crown 8vo, cloth, with Maps and Illustrations, 6s.,  
**THE HEROES OF YOUNG AMERICA.** By ASCOTT R. HOPE, Author of "A Peck of Troubles," "A Book about Boys," "A Book about Dinosaurs," &c.  
London: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, Charing-cross, S.W.

Crown 8vo, cloth, with numerous Illustrations, 6s.,  
**ADVENTURES IN THE AIR: being** Memorable Experiences of Great Aeronauts. From the French of M. DE LONVILLÉ. Translated and Edited by JOHN S. KELTIE.  
London: EDWARD STANFORD, 55, Charing-cross, S.W.

A NEW STORY, ENTITLED SEBASTIAN, BY KATHERINE COOPER, WILL BEGIN IN THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.

**MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE** (No. 219). For JANUARY. Price 1s.  
CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.  
1. Natural Religion. Part X.  
2. 1. Lavardin. A Sketch. By Miss Cross.  
3. Ears and Eyes. By J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c.  
4. A Greek Medicine. By J. S. St. John.  
5. Childhood's Myths. By the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy.  
6. Litteris et Litteris. A Passage in the Life of an Antiquary. By R. Ferguson, M.P.  
7. Femines and Floes in India.  
MACMILLAN and Co., London.

**POMEROY ABBEY.** Mrs. HENRY WOOD'S ILLUSTRATED SERIAL STORY, commences in  
**THE AARGOSY** for JANUARY. Now ready.

CONTENTS.—  
1. Pomeroxy Abbey. By the Author of "East Lynne." Chap. I.—Joan Pomeroxy. Chap. II.—At the White House. Chap. III.—The Keeper's Daughter. Illustrated by M. Elton Edwards.  
2. Camoels' Farm. By Johnny Lindow.  
3. The Orkney and Shetland Islands. By Charles W. Wood. Author of "The High Road." With Five Illustrations.  
4. Franz Werber. A Christmas Story.  
5. The "British Workman."  
6. The White Hen.  
7. New Year's Night.

Sixpence Monthly.  
"The best and cheapest of our magazines."—Standard.  
"Delightful stories."—Brighton Examiner.  
"Of a most attractive nature."—Advertiser.  
"An excellent collection of entertaining matter."—Observer.  
"Johnny Lindow's stories are almost perfect."—Spectator.  
RICHARD BENTLEY and SON, 5, New Burlington-street, W.

Price 6d.; post-free, 7d.,  
**FAMILY HERALD for JANUARY.** Part 413.

**PURE LITERATURE.**  
"The Illustrated London News," in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald," that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households.

**LEADING ARTICLES and ESSAYS.**  
The "British Quarterly Review" says:—"There is a well-considered leading article or essay every week, upon some subject of an instructive or thoughtful character."

**NOVELS and TALES.**  
The "Saturday Review" says:—"Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating-library stories."

**ANSWERS to CORRESPONDENTS.**  
The "Saturday Review" says:—"The editor is the confident and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being included in almost each of them."

Price 6d.; post-free, 7d.,  
**FAMILY HERALD for JANUARY,** Part 416.  
WILLIAM STEVENSON, 11, Strand, London; and all News-vendors and Railway Stations.

**VITREMANIE.—An Easy Method of** Decorating Windows in Churches, Public Buildings, and Private Houses equal to Real Stained Glass. Illustrated Hand-book of Instructions, post-free, 1s. 1d. Particulars free.  
London: J. BARNARD and SONS, 339, Oxford-street, W.

22d Edition, 8vo, cloth, pp. 1102, 16s.,  
**HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE.** By J. LAURIE, M.D. Completely re-arranged and revised by R. S. Gutteridge, M.D. The most comprehensive Guide published for the use of families, emigrants, and missionaries, being free of all technicalities. The present edition contains, in addition to the symptoms and treatment of all general diseases, including those of Females and Children, many important new chapters, comprising, among others, the scientific characteristic effects of all the new American remedies, plain Directions for the treatment of Accidents, and illustrations delineating the minor operations in surgery. Hydrophobia and its Appendages, and Illustrations showing the various parts of the eye. Full directions are also given for the treatment of Diseases prevalent in Tropical Climates. A new and concise Dictionary of Medical Terms and Treatment, with leading indications of Treatment prefixed to the various chapters and divisors. An Epitome of the above, 24th Edition, price 6s. A Case of Medicines adapted to the former Work, in tinctures or pills, price 4s. 6d. In globules, 2s. To the latter, directions of value, price 2s. 2s.; globules, 1s. 10s. LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 9, Vere-street, W.

By Dr. BARR MEADOWS, Physician to the National Institution for Diseases of the Skin. Seventh Edition, post-free, 32 stamps,  
**ERUPTIONS; their Rational Treatment.** Remarks on the abuse of arsenic, mercury and other reputed specifics.—London: G. HILL, 124, Westminster Bridge-road.

Now ready, at all Booksellers',  
**LETT'S DIARIES and POCKET-BOOKS** for 1878, to suit all classes. 1113 varieties of size, from 4d. to 10s. each. Catalogues gratis.  
LETT, 82, and Co. (Limited), 33, Abing William-street, E.C.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

New and Cheaper Illustrated Edition of the COMPLETE WORKS OF W. M. THACKERAY. Now ready, with Illustrations by the Author.  
**VANITY FAIR.** Vol. I. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.  
**VANITY FAIR.** Vol. II. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.  
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

Now ready (One Shilling), No. 217.  
**THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE** for JANUARY. With Illustrations by George Du Maurier and Frank Dicksee.

CONTENTS.  
Da Capo (With an Illustration). Chap. VI.—En Voyage. VII.—No. 217. VIII.—A Fountain. IX.—Table d'Or. X.—An Old Man. XI.—Carnival. XII.—The Cop.  
MARINER.  
Will of the Mill.  
Dissecting a Bully.  
A Briton Pays a Play.  
Congregational Singing.  
A Favourite Carnival Song of the Sixteenth Century.  
"For Percival" (with an Illustration). Chap. XVII.—A Midnight Encounter. XVIII.—Love in a Mill.  
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

**CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.** With Brief Notes on Egypt and Egyptian Obelisks. By ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S. With Illustrations. Cloth, price 5s.; post, 5s. 6d.—LBAIR and Co., 26, Paternoster-row, E.C.

**PAINTING ON CHINA, EARTHENWARE, &c.** Practical Lessons by Mme. la Baronne Delamardelle. Translated from the French by G. A. Bouvier. Price 1s.; post-free, 1s. 1d.—LECHESTER, HARRIS, and Co., 69, Regent-st., London.

**CHEAP FRAMES for the Coloured Picture** given with this Paper, from 2s. 6d. each. Every description of Frames and Pictures in stock.—GEO. REES, 41, 42, 43, Russell-street, Covent-garden (opposite Drury-Lane Theatre).

**FOR ARMS and CREST, send Name and** County to T. MORING, Inns of Court Heraldic Offices, 44, High Holborn, W.C. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; Coloured, 7s. 6d. Seals, Dies, and Diplomas. Illustrated Price-List post-free.

**USEFUL PRESENTS.**  
MILES'S CEDAR PENCIL-CASES. (Safe and free by post.)  
In Silver, from 7s. 6d.;  
In Gold, from 25s. 6d.;  
Ditto, with Penholder, from 17s. 6d.  
Cedars to fit the above.  
Of finest quality, 2s. 6d.  
H. T. MILES, Goldenhill, 17, Piccadilly, W.

**RODRIGUES' CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,** 42, Piccadilly, London, W.  
Polished Brass Writing Sets, of antique and special designs. Sets for the Boudoir and Writing Table, 21s. to 41s.  
Envelope Cases .. 21s. to 45 | Jewel Cases .. 21s. to 45  
Inkstands .. 5s. to 15 | Glove Boxes .. 10s. 6d. to 22  
Jewellery Boxes .. 21s. to 45 | Handkerchief Boxes 10s. to 22  
Writing Cases .. 10s. 6d. to 25 | Caskets .. 10s. to 25  
Card e-ticks (pair) 12s. to 25 | Flower Vases .. 21s. to 45  
Candleabra .. 42s. to 45 | Jardinieres (pair) .. 42s. to 45  
Work Boxes .. 15s. to 25 | Card Trays .. 21s. to 45  
Rodrigues' Latest "Pencil Cases," 42s. 6d. to 45 10s.  
And a large and choice Assortment of English, Viennese, and Parisian Novelties, suitable for presents, from 6s. to 55.

**RODRIGUES' DRESSING-BAGS for** Travelling, with silver, silver gilt, and plated fittings, from 43s. to 250; Soufflet Bags, Waist Bags, Carriage Bags, and Bags of all kinds, at very moderate prices.—42, Piccadilly.

**PORTRAIT ALBUMS at RODRIGUES',** with Patent Leather Guards, interleaved for Vignettes and Cabinet Portraits, 6s. 6d. to 45. Esnel Albums, Presentation and Regimental Albums in great variety.—42, Piccadilly.

**MONOGRAMS.—RODRIGUES' Novelties** in Monograms, Crests, and Addresses. Steel Dies engraved as gems. Note Paper and Envelopes stamped in colour relief and illuminated in gold, silver, and colours.—42, Piccadilly.

**BALL PROGRAMMES at RODRIGUES'.** All the New Patterns of the Season, arranged, printed, and stamped in the latest fashion. Bills of Fare, Guest Cards, and Invitations in great variety.—42, Piccadilly, London.

**VISITING CARDS at H. RODRIGUES'.** A Card-Plate elegantly engraved and 100 superfine Cards printed for 4s. 6d. Book-Plates designed and engraved in modern and mediæval styles, at Rodrigues', 42, Piccadilly, London, W.

**THE WIZARD'S HALF-CROWN BOX** OF MAGIC.—Instructions and Apparatus for performing Ten Capital Conjuring Tricks. One hour's amusement. Post-free for 24 stamps.—H. G. CLARKE and CO., 2, Garrick-street.

**THE MOST LAUGHABLE THING ON EARTH.**—A New Parlour Pastime. 50,000 Comical Trans-formations. Post-free for 14 stamps. Endless amusement for evening parties.—H. G. CLARKE and Co., 2, Garrick-street.

**MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECY** ORACLE.—A new and highly amusing Fortune-Telling Game. Post-free for 14 stamps. Catalogue, one stamp.  
H. G. CLARKE and CO., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

**NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.** ASSER and SHERWIN have the Largest and Best-selected Assortment of NOVELTIES and PRESENTS.  
Asser and Sherwin, 80 and 81, Strand.

**NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.** WINTER AMUSEMENTS. THE GUINER CABINET OF GAMES contains. Go-Bang, Race, Solitaire, Tactics, Snail, Chess, Draughts, Backgammon, Dominoes, Fox and Geese, Whist, Cribbage, Besique, and Spoil; the whole, with Rules, in a handsome mahogany case, packed for the country, in deal box, on receipt of P.O. order 22s.  
ASSER and SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand, W.C. London.

**NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.** WINTER AMUSEMENTS. New Games. ANNEXATION, 10s. 6d. FISHON DES, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. LAWSHIP, 7s. 6d. WANDERER, 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d. These Games are the best ever invented.

**ASSER and SHERWIN'S NEW** ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS, also SUMMER and WINTER GAMES, for Prizes and Presents, containing 200 Engravings, free on application.  
Asser and Sherwin, 80 and 81, Strand.

**WINTER EVENINGS.—FRETWORK** MACHINE, with Nests, Twenty-five Beautiful Designs, for 26s. Strong, elegant, and efficient. Send for sketch and description. May be ordered from any Ironmonger, Tool-dealer, or Cutler; or direct from W. M. MARPLES and SONS, Ilbernia Works, Sheffield.

**GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu, or Bronze,** Medieval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on hand. Every article marked with plain figures.  
D. RULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 65 and 66, High Holborn.

**BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, 2, Duke-street,** London Bridge.—Temporary Rooms on Hire of any dimensions, for evening parties, balls, wedding breakfasts, and fetes. Every requisite provided. A detailed estimate forwarded on receipt of full particulars.  
BENJAMIN EDGINGTON, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Peer Manufacturer, by special letter of appointment to her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and his Majesty the King of the Netherlands. Flags of all nations, in silk or hunting, with arms and mottoes, devices and inscriptions to order. Garden masts, sheep and mackintosh cloths.

**BENJAMIN EDGINGTON,** 2, Duke-street, London Bridge, S.E., has only one address.  
2, Duke-street, London Bridge, S.E. (Opposite the Railway Stations).

**WILLS'S "THREE CASTLES."** "There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia, and no better brand than the 'THREE CASTLES.'"—Vide "The Virginians." Sold only in Packets, protected by the Name and Trade-Mark of W. D. and H. O. Wills.







NEW MUSIC.

NEW DANCE MUSIC.

**CHARLES D'ALBERT.—CHAPPELL**  
and Co. have much pleasure in announcing the publication of several Novelties by the above popular and favourite Composer of Dance Music.

**THE ENGAGED WALTZ.** On Arthur Sullivan's Song. 2s. 6d. net.

**DISTANT SHORE WALTZ.** On Arthur Sullivan's Song. 2s. 6d. net.

**SWEETHEART'S LANCERS.** On Arthur Sullivan's Song and other favourite and Original Melodies. 2s. 6d. net.

**CLOPATRA GALOP.** 2s. 6d. net.

**THE FANFARE POLKA.** 1s. 6d. net.

**MOLLY DARLING QUADRILLE.** On Arthur Sullivan's popular Song. "One of the best waltzes ever written by the above favourite composer." 2s. 6d. net.

**TRIAL BY JURY LANCERS.** On Airs from Sullivan's Popular Cantata. 2s. 6d. net.

**TRIAL BY JURY QUADRILLE.** 2s. 6d. net.

**TRIAL BY JURY WALTZ.** 2s. 6d. net.

**TRIAL BY JURY POLKA.** 2s. 6d. net.

**RINK GALOP.** 2s. 6d. net.

**PLEUR DE LA QUADRILLE.** 2s. 6d. net.

**PASCINATION VALSEA Trois Temps.** 1s. 6d. net.

**PRINCESS MARIE GALOP.** 2s. 6d. net.

**SICILY QUADRILLE.** Companion to "Comio." 2s. 6d. net.

**TWILIGHT DREAMS WALTZES.** 2s. 6d. net.

**CHARLES D'ALBERT'S QUADRILLE.** On Popular Airs. 2s. 6d. net.

**WEDDING QUADRILLE.** On Christy Minstrel Melodies. 2s. 6d. net.

**COMO QUADRILLE.** On Italian Airs. 2s. 6d. net.

**BONNIE DUNDEE QUADRILLE.** 2s. 6d. net.

**GREENE MAYO LANCERS WALTZES.** 2s. 6d. net.

**MOUNTAIN DAISY WALTZES.** 2s. 6d. net.

**LILY OF THE VALLEY WALTZES.** 2s. 6d. net.

**WEST-END POLKA (20th Edition).** 1s. 6d. net.

N.B.—A complete List of M. D'Albert's Popular Dance Music will be sent on application.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

DAN GODFREY and other Favourite Composers.

**ROYAL WELSH LANCERS.** 2s. 6d. net.

**PLANTATION LANCERS.** 2s. 6d. net.

**POLO LANCERS.** On Favourite and Popular Tunes. 2s. 6d. net.

**ISIDORA WALTZ.** New Waltz. 2s. 6d. net.

**LITTLE NELL WALTZ.** 2s. 6d. net.

**CHRISTMAS ECHOES QUADRILLE.** On Popular Airs. 2s. 6d. net.

**KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK LANCERS.** 2s. 6d. net.

**MERRY TUNES LANCERS.** 2s. 6d. net.

**YOUNG FRIENDS QUADRILLE.** 2s. 6d. net.

**OLD FRIENDS QUADRILLE.** 2s. 6d. net.

**MABEL WALTZ.** 2s. 6d. net.

**BARBE-BLEUE QUADRILLE.** 2s. 6d. net.

**ROYAL ALFRED QUADRILLE.** 2s. 6d. net.

**HILDA WALTZ.** 2s. 6d. net.

**GUARDS WALTZ.** 2s. 6d. net.

**AU REVOIR WALTZ.** Waldfest. 2s. 6d. net.

**LES MESSAGE DES FLEURS VALSE.** Lamothie. 2s. 6d. net.

**CHANDS DE LAURE VALSE.** Lamothie. 2s. 6d. net.

**TOUT A FAIT POLKA.** Henri Louis. "This polka will become an immense favourite." 1s. 6d. net.

**CAROLINA WALTZ.** Henry Louis. 2s. 6d. net.

**LA FIANCEE POLKA.** J. Meredith Ball. 1s. 6d. net.

**DIE SCHÖNE ENGLÄNDERIN WALTZ.** J. Meredith. 2s. 6d. net.

**GROSSENER POLKA.** A. W. Nicholson. 1s. 6d. net.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

**THE DISTANT SHORE.** Words by W. S. Gilbert. 2s. 6d. net.

**THOU ART PASSING HENCE.** Song by Mr. Santley. 2s. 6d. net.

**THOU ART PASSING HENCE.** Song by Madam Stirling. 2s. 6d. net.

**SWEETHEART'S LANCERS.** Words by W. S. Gilbert. 2s. 6d. net.

**THE JIGGLE SONG.** From "Trial by Jury." 1s. 6d. net.

**THE LOVE-SICK BOY.** From "Trial by Jury." 1s. 6d. net.

**TENDER AND TRUE.** Song by Edith Wynne. 2s. 6d. net.

**THE MAIDEN'S SMOKE.** 2s. 6d. net.

**TE DOUGHY DEEDS.** 1s. 6d. net.

**A WEARY LOT IS THINE.** 2s. 6d. net.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TRIAL BY JURY. Dramatic Cantata.

Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Complete for Voice and Piano-forte. 2s. 6d. net.

TRIAL BY JURY. Piano-forte Solo. 2s. 6d. net.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

SONGS for CHRISTMAS.

**THE KING OF OUR SAXON YULE.** with Chorus ad lib. W. E. Taylor. 2s. 6d. net.

**IN THE MERRY CHRISTMAS TIME.** W. E. Taylor. 1s. 6d. net.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

POPULAR DANCE MUSIC in CHAPPELL'S MUSICAL MAGAZINE.

Price 1s. each; post-free, 1s. 2d. or three for 3s. 4d.

No. 7. TEN COMPLETE SETS OF QUADRILLES, by D'ALBERT, &c. Including his celebrated "Edinburgh" and "Paris." 2s. 6d. net.

No. 57. FIFTY VALSES, &c., by DAN GODFREY. Including the popular favourites, "Mabel Waltz," "Guards Waltz," &c. 2s. 6d. net.

No. 71. NEW AND POPULAR DANCE MUSIC, by DAN GODFREY, &c. D'ALBERT. Including Dan Godfrey's Waltzes, "Belgravia," "Dream of the Ball," &c. 2s. 6d. net.

No. 84. NEW AND POPULAR DANCE MUSIC, by GODFREY, D'ALBERT, &c. Including the popular "Old Friends," "The Knight of St. Patrick Lancers," "Bonnie Dundee Quadrilles," "Hilda Valse," &c. 2s. 6d. net.

No. 92. NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC, by DAN GODFREY, D'ALBERT, and STRAUSS. Including the following popular dances:—"Borderers," "Young Friends," and "Nelly Grey" Quadrilles, "The Christine Waltz," &c. 2s. 6d. net.

No. 95. POPULAR DANCE MUSIC, by DAN GODFREY, STRAUSS, and SCHUBERT. This number includes Strauss's immensely popular Waltz, "Blue Danube," "The Uhlans Quadrille," &c. 2s. 6d. net.

No. 97. NEW AND POPULAR DANCE MUSIC, by DAN GODFREY, STRAUSS, &c. Including the following:—"The Christy's Lancers," "The Royal Bridesmaids Waltz," "Lord of Lorne Lancers," "Lord of Lorne Galop," &c. 2s. 6d. net.

No. 101. NEW AND POPULAR DANCE MUSIC, by DAN GODFREY, STRAUSS, &c. Including the "Queens-town Quadrille," "Little Nell Waltz," &c. 2s. 6d. net.

No. 100. TWELVE SETS OF WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c., by DAN GODFREY, D'ALBERT, &c. Including "Polo Lancers," "Wiener Blut Waltz," &c. 2s. 6d. net.

No. 111. TWELVE SETS OF WALTZES, QUADRILLES, &c., by DAN GODFREY, D'ALBERT, &c. Including "Chas. D'Albert," &c. 2s. 6d. net.

No. 112. TEN SETS OF WALTZES, QUADRILLES, GALOPS, &c., by D'ALBERT, WALTEUFEL, &c., including "Trial by Jury," "The Rink," &c. 2s. 6d. net.

CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

Twenty-eight Pages of Copyright Music. Post-free, 14 stamps.

**BATH'S SHILLING DANCE ALBUM**  
is a wonderfully cheap collection of Quadrilles, Waltzes, Galops, Schottisches, &c., by Strauss, Coote, Marriott, and other well-known dance writers. The volume is well engraved on full-size paper, with handsome illustrated title-page, and under ordinary circumstances would cost 12s. instead of 12d.—Vide S. and D. News.—J. BATH, 40, Great Marlborough-street, W.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF MODERN SONGS.

**GIVE ME THE MAN OF HONEST HEART**  
(100th Edition). "The music of this song is melodious and pleasing from beginning to end, and the sentiment most excellent." 18 stamps.—J. BATH, 40, Great Marlborough-st., W.

**HE WAS A CAREFUL MAN.** The New Humorous Song, written, composed, and sung by GEORGE GROSSMITH, jun. Encored five times nightly. Illustrated by Concanen. 24 stamps.—J. BATH, 40, Great Marlborough-st., W.

**JOHN TRUMAN.** Words by Charles Mackay; Music by ALFRED PLUMPTON. Tenth Edition. 18 stamps.—J. BATH, 40, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**OUR UNION JACK OF LIBERTY.**  
Song and Chorus. Composed by C. H. R. MARIOTT. "A vigorous and manly song; the best effort of this famous Composer." 18 stamps.—J. BATH, 40, Great Marlborough-st., W.

**OUR TOAST!**—A hearty, jovial, new Song, written by R. REECE; Composed by W. C. LEVEY. A capital Song for penny readings, dinners, family parties, &c. Post-free, 18 stamps.—J. BATH, 40, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**OUR TOAST!**—"A merry song for Christmastide, or any feast-day, is 'Our Toast,' written and composed for a bass voice by R. REECE and W. C. LEVEY."—Vide Graphic, Oct. 27.—J. BATH, 40, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**NEW SONGS by ROBERT STANLEY.**  
Dear little Flowers. Easting.  
When love's glow hath gone by.  
Price 2s. each net.—CHAMBER and Co., 201, Regent-street.

NEW MUSIC.

METZLER and CO.'S NEW LIST.

**THE SORCERER.** By ARTHUR SULLIVAN and W. S. GILBERT.  
The new and successful Comic Opera.  
When he is here. Aria for Mezzo-Soprano.  
The Vicar's Song. Ballad for Baritone.  
Happy young heart! Aria for Soprano.  
For love alone. Ballad for Tenor.  
My name is John Wellington Wells. Song for Baritone.  
Engaged to So-and-So. Song for Baritone.  
The Libretto by W. S. GILBERT. Price 1s. post-free.  
Post-free, 24 stamps each.  
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

Now ready,  
**THE SORCERER.** An Entirely New and Original Modern Comic Opera, in Two Acts. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Produced at the Opera Comique. Piano and Vocal Score, price 6s. complete; or handsomely bound in cloth, 7s. 6d.  
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

NEW CHRISTMAS PRESENT.  
**NURSERY RHYMES and COUNTRY SONGS.** By M. H. MASON. Containing nearly Sixty Rhymes and Country Songs, arranged for voice and piano-forte. Words and Music traditional. With Six Illustrations (full-page). Price 3s., in paper cover; 6s., handsomely bound. Post-free.  
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

FOR CHRISTMAS,  
**GATTY'S LITTLE SONGS for LITTLE SINGERS.**—Thirty-six original Songs and Carols, arranged for voice and piano-forte. By A. SCOTT GATTY. Price 2s. 6d., in paper cover; 5s., handsomely bound. Post-free.  
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

METRA'S POPULAR NEW WALTZES.

**METRA.—GAMBRINUS WALTZ.** Price 4s. Illustrated.  
Played by Mr. Liddell's Band, in Dublin, with immense success.  
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**METRA.—LA SÉRÉNADE WALTZ.** Price 4s. Illustrated.  
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

**METRA.—LA VAGUE WALTZ.** Price 4s. Illustrated.  
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

**METRA.—MÉLANCOLIE WALTZ.** Price 4s. Illustrated.  
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

THE CLANG OF THE WOODEN SHOON.

MOLLOY'S Popular Song. Four Editions.  
No. 1 in C for Contralto voice.  
No. 2 in D for Contralto voice.  
No. 3 in E for Mezzo-soprano.  
No. 4 in G for Soprano.  
Post-free, 24 stamps.  
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**THE CLANG WALTZ (The Clang of the Wooden Shoon)** on Molloy's popular Songs. Arranged by CHARLES GODFREY. Price 4s.; post-free, 24 stamps.  
London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**THE CLANG WALTZ ("The Clang of the Wooden Shoon").** Arranged as a Duet for Piano-forte by CHARLES GODFREY. Price 4s.; post-free, 24 stamps.  
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**I HEAR THEE SPEAK OF A BETTER LAND.** New Song, by ALFRED CECIL. With Piano-forte and Harmonium Accompaniment. Song by Miss Annie Butterworth with immense success. Post-free, 24 stamps.  
London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**ONLY WITH THEE.** New Song. By W. T. WRIGHTON. Po. Baritone or Mezzo-Soprano. Post-free, 24 stamps. "One of Mr. Wrighton's happiest inspirations."  
London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

Second Thousand.  
**A ROVING LIFE.** Song by Mr. Maybrick with great success. Post-free, 24 stamps.  
London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**SHE REIGNS ALONE.** New Song. By Miss LINDSAY (Mrs. J. Worthington Bliss). Words by Edward Oxenford. Post-free, 24 stamps.  
London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**A WINTER'S TALE.** Words from Tennyson's "Harold;" Music by ODOARDO BARRI. Post-free, 24 stamps.  
London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**EDITH'S SONG.** Words from Tennyson's "Harold;" Music by ODOARDO BARRI. Post-free, 24 stamps.  
London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**KING HENRY'S SONG.** By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Introduced in the revival of "Henry VIII." Price 4s. Half price.  
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London.

**BEDOUIIN LOVE SONG.** Composed by C. RO PINSUTI. Sung by Signor Foli with great success. Price 4s.; post-free, 24 stamps.  
London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**ACROSS THE FAR BLUE HILLS.** MARIE. New Song. By JACQUES BLUMENTHAL. Words by E. Weatherly. Price 4s.; post-free, 24 stamps.  
London: METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**WHISPERING KISSES.** The New Song. Is sung by Miss Violet Cameron in "The Creole" at the Folly Theatre with the greatest possible success, and is nightly encored. Post-free, 18 stamps.  
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

**MASON and HAMLIN'S ORGANS.**  
Now ready.  
New Illustrated Book.  
METZLER and Co., Sole Agents, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**MASON and HAMLIN'S ORGANS.**  
New Style 235. Nine Stops.  
Viola Voice, Seraphone, &c.  
Price 28s.  
METZLER and Co., Sole Agents, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**MASON and HAMLIN'S ORGANS.**  
New Style 312. Ten Stops.  
With Octave Coupler and Sub-Bass.  
Price 40s.  
METZLER and Co., Sole Agents, Great Marlborough-street, W.

**MUSICAL BOXES, by NICOLE FRÈRES.**  
KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., direct Importers, have the largest STOCK of really fine BOXES in Europe, £3 to £300. The new rooms devoted to the display of these instruments are now ready. Self-Acting and Barrel Piano-fortes, 18 to 1200s.

**FLUTES.—NEW MODEL,** for beauty of tone unsurpassed. Four Guineas and Seven Guineas; Rudall's Prize-Medal Flutes, new and secondhand. A great variety of secondhand Flutes, 1 guinea to 25 gu., at KEITH, PROWSE, and CO.'S Manufactory, 48, Cheapside.

**BANJOES.—CHEAPSIDE MODEL** is best. Covered back, machine head, &c. Five Guineas; including light case, &c. Other models, 1 guinea to 12 gu. Self-instructing Book, with Airs, Songs, &c., 6s. net.—KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., Manufacturers, 48, Cheapside.

**PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE**  
from 25s. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS  
No. 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufactory  
No. 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

NEW MUSIC.

JULIA WOOLF'S NEW SONGS.

**A GREAT SECRET.** Words by F. E. Weatherly, Esq. THE BEE and THE ROSE. Words by Agnes Trevor. "There is an irresistible charm of melody in both these songs."—Daily News.  
Post-free, 24 stamps.—B. WILLIAMS, 60, Paternoster-row.

**AIR DU DAUPHIN.** Ancienne Danse de la Cour. By ROECKEL. For Piano Solo, Duet, Violin, Harmonium, Orchestra, Organ-Panaphrase, by W. T. Best. Each 18 stamps.—AUGENER and Co., 86, Newgate-street, E.C.

**GAVOTTE DE LOUIS QUINZE.** By MAURICE LEE. Piano Solo, Duet, Violin, Orchestra, Organ Transcription, by F. E. Gladstone. 18 stamps each. AUGENER and Co., 86, Newgate-street; and Foubert's place, W.

**AUGENER and CO.'S UNIVERSAL CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY** is the largest in Europe. It contains 100,000 distinct works. Annual Subscription, 2 guineas.—London: 81, Regent-street. Prospectuses gratis.

Just published, post-free, 14 stamps,  
**SHEARD'S COMIC ANNUAL FOR 1878,** containing 18 of the most popular Comic Songs published during the past twelve months, with the Chorus and Piano-forte Accompaniments.—London: C. SHEARD, 192, High Holborn.

Just published, post-free, 12 stamps,  
**SHEARD'S ANNUAL OF CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS and BALLADS,** containing 21 of the prettiest and most popular published during the past twelve months, with the chorus and piano accompaniments.  
C. SHEARD, 192, High Holborn.

Just published, post-free, 14 stamps,  
**SHEARD'S DANCE ANNUAL FOR 1878,** containing 12 of the most popular Waltzes, Quadrilles, Galops, Polkas, &c. published during the past twelve months.  
C. SHEARD, 192, High Holborn; and most Book and Music Sellers.

**A. S. GATTY'S BEST SONGS.** 2s. each.  
A DAISY SONG. TRUE TILL DEATH.  
Song by Madame Cave-Ashton. Song by Mr. Maybrick.  
CUNNINGHAM BOOSEY and Co., and all Music-sellers.

**BAISER DE PRINTEMPS.** LAMOTHE'S loveliest and most popular Waltz, played with greatest success at all Courts and Tinney's engagements, and by all the Regimental Bands of the Service and Volunteers. 2s. net.  
CUNNINGHAM BOOSEY and Co., and all Music-sellers.

**ASHDOWN and PARRY'S CATALOGUES** of MUSIC.  
PART I. PIANO, ORGAN, HARMONIUM.  
PART 2. VOCAL, CONCERTINA.  
PART 3. HARP, VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, ORCHESTRA, &c.  
PART 4. FLUTE, CORNET, CLARINET, &c.  
Sent gratis and post-free to any part of the world.  
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square, London.

**ASHDOWN and PARRY'S MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS** are to be had of every Music-seller and Bookseller in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, and India, or will be sent direct post-free at half the marked price (bound works and cheap vocal part-music excepted) to any part of the world on receipt of remittance or satisfactory reference.  
London: ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

**NEW MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS.—All** the new and beautiful Melodies recently introduced into the Moore and Burgess Minstrel's Entertainment at St. James's Hall with such success is now published. Wholesale Agents, J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and by all the Musical Merchants, St. James's Hall, Wholesale Department, J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.

**THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' NEW CHRISTMAS ALBUM,** containing no less than Eighteen new and beautiful Songs (which cannot be obtained in any similar publication, published Saturday, Nov. 24). Words, Music, Chorus, and Piano-forte Accompaniments. Price One Shilling; post-free, 14 stamps, addressed: Manager, Moore and Burgess Minstrel's, St. James's Hall, Wholesale Department, J. WILLIAMS, 24, Berners-street, W.

**P. J. SMITH and SONS' IRON-STRUTTED PIANOS.**  
"The best and most substantial instrument produced."  
9, CONDUIT-STREET, REGENT-STREET, W.

**BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**  
Violins, Concertinas, Harmoniums, Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions, Flutinas, Cornets, Saxhorns, Drums, and Musical Instruments of every description. Largest assortment in the kingdom. BUTLER'S Manufactory, 29, Haymarket, London. Illustrated Catalogue, post-free.

**MAPPIN and WEBB, Manufacturers,**  
76, 77, 78, OXFORD-STREET, West End;

**MANSHION HOUSE BUILDINGS, City.**  
**THE HIGHEST QUALITY at LOWEST PRICES.**

**MAPPIN and WEBB'S PRESENTS.**  
**PRESENTS.—SPOONS and FORKS.**  
**PRESENTS.—TABLE KNIVES.**  
**PRESENTS.—NOVELTIES.**  
**PRESENTS.—ORNAMENTAL.**  
**PRESENTS.—USEFUL.**  
**PRESENTS.—IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.**  
**ELECTRO-SILVER, STERLING SILVER.**  
**CATALOGUES POST-FREE.**

**MAPPIN and WEBB, MANSION HOUSE BUILDINGS, CITY.**  
76, 77, and 78, OXFORD-STREET, WEST END.

**SILVER WAITERS.—The** GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE (Limited) have always ready for immediate selection a large Stock of SILVER WAITERS and TEATRAYS of the newest and most elegant designs:—

Size and Weight. King's. Plain centres. 9s. per doz. King's. Neatly chased. 8s. 6d. per doz. Deeded. Richly engraved. 11s. 6d. per doz.

8 inch 12 ounces 25 8 0 25 14 0 26 18 0  
9 inch 17 ounces 7 13 0 8 1 8 9 15 0  
10 inch 26 ounces 9 0 0 9 10 0 11 10 0  
12 inch 30 ounces 13 10 0 14 5 0 17 5 0  
14 inch 43 ounces 19 7 0 20 8 6 24 14 6  
16 inch 58 ounces 26 2 0 27 11 0 33 7 0  
18 inch 80 ounces 36 0 0 38 0 0 46 0 0  
20 inch 124 ounces 55 15 0 58 15 0 71 5 0  
22 inch 158 ounces 67 10 0 71 5 0 86 5 0  
25 inch 200 ounces 90 0 0 95 0 0 115 0 0

A Pamphlet of Prices, illustrated with Engravings, will be forwarded, gratis and post-free, on application.  
11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

**DINNER, DESSERT, BREAKFAST, TEA, and TOILET SERVICES.**  
**CUT TABLE GLASS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**  
The Stock consists of the newest and best patterns, selected with much care, and is conveniently arranged for parties furnishing to choose from.  
First-class quality—superior taste—low prices.  
Catalogue on application.  
ALFRED B. PARCE, 36, Ludgate-hill, E.C.  
(Established 1760.)

NOTICE.—BLANKETS for CHARITIES.

OETZMANN and CO. are now offering a large Stock of stout heavy BLANKETS, all wool, suitable for Charities, large Institutions, &c.; also, QUILTS and PILLOWCASES. These goods having been bought for cash during the late depression, the prices will be found much below actual value. Reduced Price-List post-free.—OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

**OETZMANN & CO.,**  
67, 69, 71, 73, 77 & 79,  
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,  
NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.

OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street; Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Upholstery, Drapery, Furnishings, Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

**THE IMMENSE RANGE of PREMISES** formerly the EAGLE BREWERY having been REBUILT and ADDED to their SHOW-ROOMS, it is now one of the largest Furnishing Establishments in the world. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PANTHEONIC VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

**DINING-ROOM SUITES.—OETZMANN and CO.**—Handsome Mahogany Dining-Room Suite, consisting of a Couch, Six Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, well upholstered in best leather, price 20 guineas; superior ditto, in Oak or Spanish Mahogany, with handsome Lounge, Six Stuffed Back Chairs, and two Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in a superior manner, price 28 guineas; handsome Early English and Medieval Dining-Room Suites in Oak, consisting of a large Divan Lounge, Six Chairs, and two noble Easy-Chairs, upholstered in best leather and finished in the best possible manner, price 35 guineas.—OETZMANN and CO.

**THE SANDRINGHAM EASY-CHAIR,** full size, upholstered very soft and comfortable, suitable for any room, price 25s.; Lady's ditto, smaller size, 21s.; also the Sandringham Couch, upholstered very soft and comfortable, price 2 guineas. Everyone about to furnish should see these marvels of excellence and economy. Packed free and dispatched same day on receipt of order per post.—OETZMANN and CO.

**THE "NON-PAREIL" BED-ROOM SUITE,** complete, 64 guineas, superior to any hitherto produced at the price; is enamelled imitation of amboyna, satin-wood, or any other handsome woods; also enamelled in drab or white ground, decorated with fine lines, any colour. Ditto, but having a larger wardrobe, with silvered plate-glass in door, and a marble top to washstand, complete, 9 guineas.  
OETZMANN and CO.

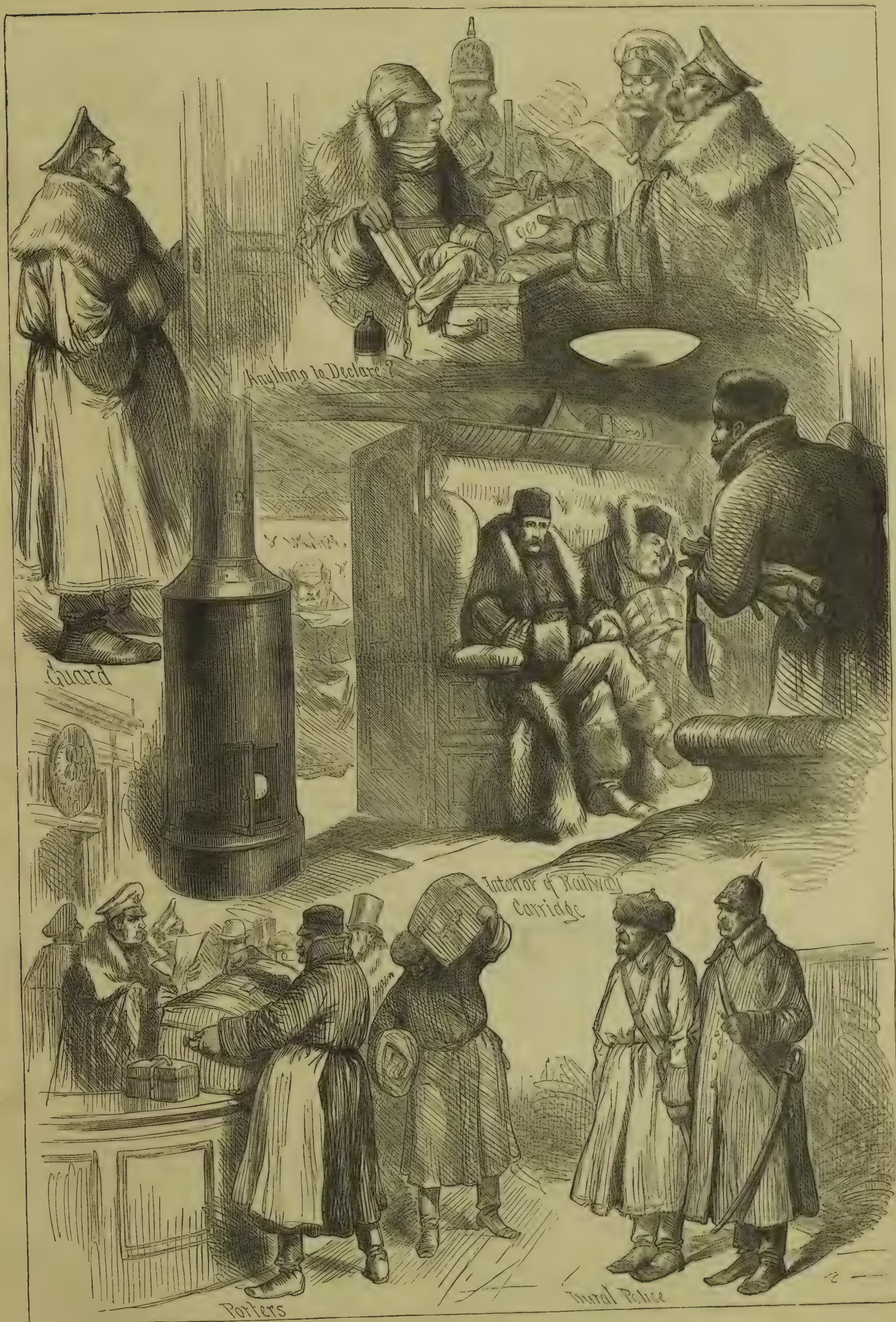
**ANGLO-TURKEY CARPETS.**  
OETZMANN and CO.—These superior Carpets, of which Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have the exclusive sale, are of first-class British manufacture, have all the style and appearance of real Turkey Carpets, at little more than the price of good Brussels, and are very durable. Price-List post-free on application. For the convenience of those residing at a distance, a large pile, showing the Border and Centre of Carpet, sent on receipt of 6s., which will be deducted from price of Carpet or refunded upon return of pattern. Hearthrugs to match, 6ft. long by 2 ft. 9 in. wide, £1 6s. 6d. A large Stock of real Turkey Carpets, at reduced prices.—OETZMANN and CO.

**CARPET DEPARTMENT.—A quantity** of ready-made Carpets will be cleared out a bargain. Quotations forwarded per post upon receiving size and description required. Large-size Hearthrugs, 4s. 9d. each; super ditto, 5s. 11d.; Axminster ditto, 12s. 9d.; Best Axminster ditto, 15s. 6d.; usual price 21s. Stout Floorcloths, at 9d. per yard. Pattern Linoleum Floorcloth and Staircloth, from 1s. 9d. per yard. Hemp Dutch Carpet, yardwide, 8d. per yard; Large Kitchen Hearth-rug, 3s. 9d.; Sheepskin Hearthrugs, from 15s. 9d. upwards; ditto Mats, from 2s.—OETZMANN and CO.

**CHEAP CARPET COVERS for WINTER.**  
OETZMANN and CO.—Stout Lined Damask Crumple, Brown or Slate, 2 yds. by 2 yds. 4s. 9d.; 3 yds. by 3 yds. 5s. 9d.; 4 yds. by 4 yds. 6s. 9d.; 5 yds. by 5 yds. 7s. 9d.; other sizes equally cheap. Stout Plaid Scotch Druggel, bound all round, 2 yds. by 2 yds., 10s. 9d.; 3 yds. by 3 yds. 15s. 9d.; 4 yds. by 4 yds. 22s. 6d.; Stout Felt Carpets, with borders, 8 ft. by 6 ft., 12s.; 8 ft. by 7 ft. 6 in., 15s.; 9 ft. by 8 ft., 18s.; 12 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in., 31s. 6d.—OETZMANN and CO.

**CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.—Handsome** Damask and Rep Carpets, from 25s. per pair, the largest, cheapest, and best assortment in London; Cretonne ditto, from 15s. per pair; Madrid striped ditto, all wool, 15s. per pair; Muslin and Lace Curtains, elegant designs, 3 yards long by 40 and 62 inches wide, 4s. 11d. per pair, worth 7s. 6d.; very handsome ditto, 4 yards long by 52 to 64 inches wide, 10s. 9d.; wide, 10s. 9d.; magnificent Guipure Lace





RUSSIAN SKETCHES.



## FINE ARTS.

## BEHAM'S ENGRAVINGS AT THE BURLINGTON CLUB.

Hans Sebald Beham, of Nuremberg, is among the first of those German artists in whose works Gothic strength is tempered by Italian beauty. Sometimes we see in him the individuality, the fearless rendering of fact, the lingering over uncouth and often grotesque models, which characterised the pencil of his illustrious townsman, Albert Dürer; at other times the precise formality of his graver gives place to the flowing line of Italy, to the generous sweep of contour which we associate with classic beauty. Like Holbein, he has mediæval quaintness on the one side, and the suavity of the renaissance on the other; and, like the master he is, the practice of both comes familiarly to his hand.

To have acquired this practical knowledge of the amenities of Southern art it was by no means necessary that he should have followed his elder brother, Bartel Beham, to Italy. The commercial intercourse between the two countries was at this time very great; and, when the return waggons and long line of sumpter horses belonging to the Fuggers and the other merchant princes of Augsburg and Nuremberg zigzagged their way down the northern slopes of the Alps, the fabrics of the south and the spices of the Orient were not the only wares with which they were laden. These great mine-owners, bankers, and merchants had a speculative eye for other things besides the material objects of commerce; and packed away carefully in their homeward-bound caravans often came to them the precious products of Florentine and Venetian art.

It was from the study of such imported works that men like Beham and Holbein became acquainted with Italian practice. During the first half of his life John Sebald Beham, who was born in 1500, lived and laboured in his native city of Nuremberg; but afterwards he carried on his profession at Frankfurt. His woodcuts and copper-plate engravings are numerous. The former are free and bold, and exhibit in the main a Gothic spirit; the latter are much more careful in composition, and the figures, in their arrangement and in the air of their heads, have often a beauty and delicacy quite Titianesque. He deals freely, moreover, with the undraped model; and the correctness of his drawing and the daintiness of his finish—the figures often not exceeding a couple of inches in size—have called forth the unqualified admiration of the many connoisseurs invited to their gallery by the members of the club.

It is but proper that the contributors to a collection so instructive in itself, combining as it does the characteristics of two epochs, should be known to the public, and we rejoice in this opportunity of publishing their names. The Burlington Fine-Arts Club have never put themselves forward in any ostentatious way as great æsthetic reformers, yet they do more good than any other art society that could be named. Their catalogues invariably are authoritative, scholarly even in their very get-up, and they give such an exposition of the works under inspection that it is the visitor's own fault if he leaves the gallery without having fairly mastered the characteristics of the school or period.

A catalogue of the present collection is now, we are happy to say, being compiled; and the men who have so kindly made such a thing necessary are W. Mitchell, Esq., who sends over a dozen prints; W. Bell Scott, Esq., who contributes about thirty; while to R. Fisher, Esq., we are indebted for more than a hundred; and to the Rev. W. J. Loftie, for more than two hundred examples, and many of them in the choicest states.

The subjects chosen by Beham are those belonging to the period in which he lived, and in a general way come under two heads—viz., Scriptural and mythological. In the former, with the exception, perhaps, of his Adam and Eve—compositions which are among the most Italian-looking things in the collection—the quaint mediæval spirit is retained; and in the latter, the artist strives after the sweetness and beauty of the South. Nor is there any lack of allegorical subjects—personifications of the planets, of fortune, misfortune, and the like; and genre episodes, designs for architectural capitals and masques, and the coarse frolics of the village festival come all readily to his hand. Altogether, the exhibition is one of great interest, and the master illustrated is precisely one of those whose acquaintance the ordinary art-lover has little chance of making unless through the friendly medium of such an institution as the Burlington Fine-Arts Club.

In further connection with the "Burlington," we have much pleasure in announcing that the works of that most accomplished landscape-painter, the late J. S. Raven, whose death the art-world has so much reason to deplore, are now being collected, and will be exhibited in the gallery of the club about the middle of next month.

In the meantime the committee are extending their collection of Beham prints, and adding to them others executed in the same school.

## THE GUARDI GALLERY, HAYMARKET.

The second winter exhibition of this gallery, which is now open, consists of about one hundred cabinet works, which have been selected by Mr. Martin Colnaghi from the studios of Continental artists of European renown. The famous "Frozen River," by L. Munthe—the only picture of gallery size in the collection—fills the far end of the well-lit saloon. One can easily understand why this picture created such a sensation at the Vienna International Exhibition, when looking at its great level waste of ice and snow trodden on by quaint crows and gambolled over by boisterous boys, while the whole scene becomes weirdlike under the long streak of yellow light that creeps low down on the far horizon and presages the fall of the winter gloaming. It is undoubtedly Munthe's *chef-d'œuvre*. But it is for small cabinet pictures that this gallery is chiefly noted; and the artist, for a knowledge of whom we are entirely indebted to Mr. Colnaghi, is the Spaniard, Domingo. His works are on a similar scale to those of the French Meissonier, and embrace similar subjects. In manipulative dexterity, power of modelling, and knowledge of chiaroscuro the Spaniard stands on the same level with the Frenchman; while in absolute subtlety and delicacy, both as to colour and light and shade, the former, we think, has the advantage. Almost any of the half score examples now in Mr. Colnaghi's gallery will on examination bear out our remarks; but if one picture substantiates them more than another it is the one named "Au Désespoir," showing a cavalier, in pale green attire, reading, with sad countenance, the letter in his hand. His sword and plumed hat are on a chair beside him, while his violin lies foreshortened on the table before us. The strength, and breadth, and daintiness of this work in miniature it is impossible to laud too highly, and the English art-public are certainly obliged to Mr. Colnaghi for introducing to them so consummate a master.

The council of the London Art-Union, encouraged by the great popularity which attended the issue of Stanfield's "Tilbury Fort" and of Cooke's "Dutch Trawlers," have wisely resolved to follow up their success by the production of another marine subject. The artist whom they have selected has gained laurel on these equal to those of almost any painter that could be named, albeit he is no Royal Academician, and works

in water instead of oil. The veteran Edward Duncan is, as our readers are aware, a distinguished member of the Water-Colour Society, and his "Return of the Life-Boat" is one of the most important pictures he ever painted. In the immediate foreground are some seagulls hovering over drifting spars to the left, while on the extreme right stands, on the surf-beaten shore, a group of eager people, whose movements are directed by a man on a grey horse. The centre of the picture, which is also the focus of interest, is filled with great masses of broken waves, on the crest of one of which the life-boat, with its precious freight from the brig which we see foundering in the offing to the left, rides triumphantly towards the land. The fishermen on the shore have already caught the rope thrown to them by the man at the prow of the boat, and we can see that a hundred ready hands will soon haul her high and dry on the beach. Such an episode is common enough on our eastern coast, but it was never so nobly set forth till now. Up against the murky sky flash the white wings of the circling seagulls; the pier and lighthouse gleam grey in the stormy distance, and the ruins of Whitby Abbey look shadowy on the heights above. All this grand massing of light and dark and nice proportioning of quantities have been ably followed in line by the cunning graver of A. Willmore, who in this respect has made "The Return of the Life-Boat" a worthy pendant to his "Dutch Trawlers." The original picture will be one of the chief prizes, and every subscriber of one guinea before the end of March will receive, besides a chance of a prize, an impression of this fine plate.

At the distribution of the prizes to the students of the Manchester School of Art on the 21st inst. Sir Henry Cole, C.B., remarked that one of the chief functions of schools of art was, in his opinion, to train workmen to reproduce works of art for the benefit of the public. The problem was to unite the artist and the workman—to gratify, not one person only, but millions; and this, he maintained, was being successfully done. Fine art as applied to industry had made great, and would make still greater, strides in this country, conducing enormously to the pleasure, the material prosperity, and the elevation of the people. He also strongly urged that the ratepayers of Manchester should get the Corporation to undertake the work of forming and maintaining an art-gallery for the city.

## ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

Though not specially intended for Christmas or New-Year's gifts, there are some books here claiming notice for their pictorial illustrations and adornment, as well as for their merits as literary works. The bound yearly volumes of several popular histories, which have before appeared in monthly or weekly issues, now demand a just recognition. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin are the leading publishers of these not less instructive than attractive historical compilations lately made current in a convenient serial form. They are fortunate in having obtained the literary services of such accomplished scholars and writers as Professor Henry Morley, Mr. Edmund Ollier, and others perfectly competent to deal with the subjects intrusted to them. The *History of the United States*, by Mr. Ollier, is completed in three quarto volumes, the first two of which have already been received with due commendations, and we have now to express our unabated satisfaction with the third. It should be remembered that the first volume comprised the whole of the colonial period in North America; the settlements of Virginia, of Massachusetts and New England, of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina, in the seventeenth century; and their progress to the date of the conquest of Canada, about the end of George II.'s reign. The second volume was fully occupied with the history of the Revolution, in which the disputes between the English colonists and the Government of George III., and the consequent War of Independence, resulting in the establishment of the Federal Republic, were related with laudable candour and impartiality, and in a vigorous narrative style. In the third and last volume, beginning at the death of Adams and Jefferson in 1826, which marked the end of the Revolutionary era, Mr. Ollier traverses the half-century of modern American history, including the great question of Slavery, the Abolitionist movement, the conflicts between the North and the South, the Secession and the Civil War. There is certainly no other book written in England which is to be compared with Mr. Ollier's for its value in this respect, as presenting an adequate account of those grand transactions, the American Revolution of 1775, and the War for the Union, with the Abolition of Slavery, from 1861 to 1865. We consider it of the highest social and political importance that Englishmen should learn to think correctly and fairly, as too many of us have not yet been taught to do, of the circumstances and motives which determined the public conduct of English Americans in those momentous struggles of their prosperous commonwealth against its most dangerous foes. Mr. Ollier has performed his task in a manner which proves him to be not only a friend of both nations, or rather both the kindred branches of one nation, but a friend of humanity, of justice and freedom. We trust that Messrs. Cassell and Co. will find a large sale for this work on the other side of the Atlantic, as well as in our own country.

The second volume of Professor Morley's *Library of English Literature*, a work produced by the same enterprising publishers, has remarkable unity and originality of interest, and forms in itself a highly acceptable book. It is entitled, *Illustrations of English Religion*, and consists of brief historical, biographical, and critical notices, with selected prose or verse specimens, of all the notable writers upon devotional or theological subjects in our language. They extend from the Early English, sometimes called Anglo-Saxon, of Caedmon and King Alfred, down through "Piers Plowman" and Wiclif, Fisher, Tyndale, Latimer, and Knox; Hooker, Donne, Andrewes, Giles Fletcher, and others; Fuller, George Herbert, and Jeremy Taylor; Howe, Baxter, Fox, and Bunyan, and so on, with Butler, Paley, and those of the eighteenth century, to the Chalmers, Newman, Keble, Pusey, Arnold, Maurice, and others, of our own day. This noble series, which is, in our judgment, unequalled on the whole by the religious literature of any foreign nation, seems to deserve study for its importance as a monument of literature, as well as a consistent testimony on behalf of essential Christian truth. The editor is careful not to obtrude his own persuasions, but we should say that his choice and arrangement of so many samples of excellent divinity will be gratifying to liberal and enlightened members of the Broad Church. It is worthy of remark that Tennyson's "In Memoriam," not too far removed from the works of Dean Stanley and of Frederick Robertson, is made to close the historical series. This would indicate a change in the temper of the present age, from the period when John Foster wrote his essay "On the Aversion of Men of Taste to Evangelical Religion."

The inexhaustible printing and publishing establishment of Belle Sauvage-yard continues also to bring forth the *History of Protestantism*, by the Rev. Dr. Wylie, copiously illustrated, like those above mentioned, with appropriate

woodcuts. The third volume, which has just appeared, treats of the great struggle for religious liberty in the Netherlands, contemporary with the reign of our Queen Elizabeth, the persecutions in Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, and Transylvania, the Thirty Years' War in Germany, the suppression of the Huguenots in France and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., the Reformation in England, the Papist reaction under Queen Mary, and the Elizabethan policy, secured by the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in defence of our national Church of England; also, the history of the Church of Scotland, from Hamilton and Wishart, precursors of John Knox, through the troublous times of the Covenanters, to the Revolution of 1688, and the final establishment of the Presbyterian system. These are passages in the development of European Christendom, with which every intelligent and serious-minded person ought to be acquainted, and Dr. Wylie's narrative is well adapted to convey that knowledge to the general reader.

The fifth volume of *Old and New London*, which was begun, several years ago, by the late Mr. G. W. Thornbury, and is continued by Mr. E. Walford, has come out, likewise, under the auspices of Messrs. Cassell and Co. The third and fourth volumes were occupied, nominally, with "Westminster and the Western Suburbs," but they found enough to do between Temple Bar and Whitehall and the Abbey, St. James's and Piccadilly, with Covent-garden, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Oxford-street, and Bloomsbury; so that the western suburbs did not then get their share of description. This portion of the programme is now discharged by Mr. Walford in the fifth volume, which comprises "the Western and Northern Suburbs." Belgravia and Pimlico, Knightsbridge, Chelsea, Kensington, and Brompton, Tyburnia and Paddington, Bayswater and Notting-hill, the Underground Railway, which coincides with that part of the circle round London, Kilburn, St. John's-wood, Regent's Park, Chalk Farm, and Camden Town, with Somers Town, Agar Town, and Euston-square; then Holloway, Highgate, and Hampstead, Hornsey and Hackney, Stoke Newington, and Tottenham, are successively dispatched with entertaining chapters of minute topography and literary or personal reminiscences, which will be agreeable to readers of antiquarian taste. The London of a past generation is sure to be interesting, if not to the Londoners of the next age, at least to the fresh new-comers from provincial towns and shires, whose imagination is apt to be strongly impressed with the superior genius, wit, and grace of metropolitan society in the old time before them. The engravings in this volume, which are very abundant, help much to enliven its pages.

The second volume, finishing the work, of *Cassell's History of India*, by Mr. James Grant, must also be acknowledged. Its frontispiece is a portrait of her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, and the narrative is brought down to her adoption of that title; indeed, a few months later, to the measures recently taken for the relief of the famine in Madras and Bombay. The Burmese War of 1825, the administrations of Lord Amherst and Lord William Bentinck, the mistaken policy in Scinde and Cabul, the Affghan war, Lord Auckland's ill-luck and Lord Ellenborough's triumph, the conquest of Scinde by Sir Charles Napier, Sir Henry Hardinge's Sikh war and conquest of the Punjab, with other transactions which elderly men can still recollect, fill about two hundred pages. Lord Dalhousie's busy Administration, from 1848 to 1856, with the perilous annexation of Oude, and other daring acts of power, is soon after followed by the Sepoy Mutiny and the great revolt of native princes and nobles. The tragedies of Delhi and Cawnpore, the memorable campaigns of Havelock and Outram, the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, the siege of that city and of Delhi, the military exploits of Lord Clyde, Sir Hope Grant, Sir Hugh Rose, and others, are recounted by Mr. James Grant with his usual animation. Lord Canning's government of India, that of Lord Elgin, and that of Sir John Lawrence, but more particularly Lord Mayo's, with his valuable reforms and economic improvements, are in turn described. In the period under the rule of Lord Northbrook there is the famine in Orissa and Lower Bengal, and there is the Prince of Wales's visit to India. The more recent transactions and experiences of British government in that country, since Lord Lytton was set over it, find place towards the end of this record. We cannot say that it is a work of profound and accurate research, or that it gives a full and complete account of India; but it may be read with interest by those who are content with a superficial knowledge of the subject.

## BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE.

The appearance of the fortieth edition of Sir Bernard Burke's well-known work presents a favourable opportunity for our usual retrospect of the hereditary ranks of this kingdom, comprising as they do "the most ancient, the most historic, and most patriotic nobility of Europe." From the volume before us we learn that seventeen peers and forty-two Baronets have died in the interval between Dec. 1, 1876, and Dec. 1, 1877. The whole number of peers, it must be remembered, is 574; of Baronets, 861. Thus, there has been one death in every thirty-four peers and one in every twenty Baronets. The peers who have died have been the Marquis of Northampton, the Earls of Bandon, Lindsey, Orkney, Shrewsbury, and St. Germans; Viscounts Gage, Canterbury, and Guilford, and Lords Boston, Ogleby, Sudeley, Erskine, Ormathwaite, Grantley, Headley, and De Clifford. One extinction has occurred in the Peerage—viz., the Irish barony of Ogleby, and only one in the Baronetage—viz., Tyrell. In point of fact, the remarkable incidents in the Peerage and Baronetage have during the past twelve months been inconsiderable, although we must not forget the marriage of the first Peer of the realm. "This event," says Sir Bernard, "celebrated by befitting ceremonial, interested all classes of the community, and elicited a spontaneous and cordial expression of popular feeling, arising not only from the pride every Englishman takes in the prosperity of the most illustrious perhaps of our great historic houses, but also from the high character and personal worth of the Duke of Norfolk." Curiously enough, 1877 has not added a single new title to either Peerage or Baronetage; and the Committee for Privileges has done little or nothing. The only question of importance that has been raised refers to the ancient earldom of Mar, and the report of the special committee seems to suggest that the nephew and heir of the late Earl of Mar, John Francis Erskine Goodeve Erskine, may still urge his right to that ancient earldom.

Having said so much relating to the incidents of the Peerage and Baronetage, it is but fair to add a few words as to its standard authority, *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*, now in its fortieth edition. It is obvious that on this new edition extraordinary care has been bestowed; completeness and accuracy have been fully attained; the Key has been augmented by the insertion of married daughters of Baronets; the Royal lineage has been thoroughly revised, and a tabular pedigree annexed, which shows at a glance the ancestry of our Royal House; and Precedence, which so often gives rise to perplexing questions and disputes, is ex-



plained and simplified in a special chapter. *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage* contains 1441 closely-printed pages, narrates the genealogical histories of some 1500 families, comprises about 150,000 dates, and includes, it is computed, the names of more than 200,000 persons. Need we say more in its commendation than that this vast mass of details has been brought before the reader in a most attractive and befitting form?

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Lyrical Illustrations of Modern English Poets," by John Barnett (Hutchings and Romer). This is a welcome reprint of a work by the composer of the operas "The Mountain Sylph," "Farinelli," "Fair Rosamond," &c., which attracted very favourable attention more than forty years ago, and has long been out of print. Some of the pieces are in the style of an elaborate scena, others of a simpler form; all being characterised by expressive power and charm of melody—the vocal writing being that of one who is thoroughly acquainted with the singer's art; while the pianoforte accompaniments are highly picturesque and varied, and frequently suggestive of orchestral effects. Three songs, composed about the same period as the others, have been added to the present collection, which is calculated for soprano, contralto, tenor, and bass voices—the particular voice being specified at the head of each song. The poets illustrated are Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth, T. K. Hervey, Sheridan Knowles, and Leigh Hunt. This volume, containing fifteen charming compositions, published at the price of six shillings, can scarcely fail to meet with a large sale.

"The Old Organist" is an expressive and characteristic song by Ciro Pinsuti, to words by H. B. Farnie—published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co., who have also issued "The Lay of the Chicken" ("The Notaries' Chant"), the popular two-part song from Offenbach's opera-bouffe, "The Creole"—and "Gran Pa," ballad from the same piece. "The Fisher's Daughter," song by John Cheshire (Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.), has a prominent, tripping melody, which will please, and is easy of execution.

Technical Guide to touch, fingering, and execution, on the Pianoforte, by Lindsay Sloper (Ashdown and Parry). This is a compendious and cheap elementary work on the art of pianoforte playing by an eminent pianist, who has here put forth a large amount of valuable instruction, didactic and practical.

Three musical sketches by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett. These charming pieces, entitled respectively "The Lake," "The Millstream," and "The Fountain," form number 5 of the re-issue of the composer's pianoforte works now in course of publication by Mr. J. Williams, of Berners-street. The form is full music size, and the engraving and printing are worthy of the compositions.

"Mine Own," song by Henry Gadsby, has much melodious expression combined with simplicity of character. Mr. G. B. Allen's song, "Far from home," is also a good specimen of the sentimental style, as is Mr. Walter Austin's song "The past is but a troubled dream." All three are published by Messrs. Metzler and Co.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart publish "Jenny's Wedding," by Louisa Gray, and "Rappelle Toi," by P. de Faye, two characteristic vocal pieces. The same publishers have also issued "Danse Grotesque," "Danse des Bayadères," and "Morceau à la Cracovienne," by Michael Watson, all brilliant and effective, but not difficult, pianoforte pieces.

Six transcriptions for the organ by George Shinn (Novello, Ewer, and Co.) consist of extracts from the works of classical composers, well arranged as short voluntaries for the "king of instruments." "Sweet Sounds" is the title of six short pieces for the pianoforte by Arthur Lester, published by Forsyth Brothers. They consist of a series of bagatelles, each with a distinctive and characteristic title, very easy of execution, and calculated to interest juvenile students. The same publishers have issued "Twelve easy Transcriptions for Violin and Piano," by Siegfried Jacoby. These are adaptations of well-known themes, arranged so as to be suitable to very limited powers of execution.

Of a similar character to the last-named publications are "Morceaux Faciles, pour le Violin, avec accompagnement de Piano, par Otto Booth" (Weekes and Co.) Here the violin has rather the predominance; still, however, with the avoidance of difficulties.

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

A large number of prize-distributions took place last week.

The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the London Irish took place on the 21st inst. at St. James's Hall. There was a large number of prizes, of the value of between £500 and £600. Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, in opening the proceedings, said that the London Irish Regiment had done its duty well. Four thousand and eighty members had been enrolled, and of those 896 now constituted the corps, leaving 3184 who had passed through the ranks, very many of them well drilled and available in case of an emergency. This year they had 856 efficient, and 815 were present at the inspection. The Hon. Colonel Fielding, the inspecting officer, had reported most favourably of them. Lady Harriet Ashley, the daughter of the Colonel, the Marquis of Donegall, distributed the prizes. The gold challenge medal and badge, given by the Marquis of Donegall to the best shot in the battalion, was won by Private Rodgers; the Daubeney Challenge Cup (an antique silver cup, originally presented by his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cumberland to his Volunteer Regiment of Sharpshooters in 1811), given by Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B., was won by Captain Despard, and the Burke Challenge Cup by Colour-Sergeant Watts. At the conclusion of the distribution the room was cleared for dancing, which was vigorously indulged in until a late hour.

Lady Abinger presented the prizes to the members of the Tower Hamlets Brigade in their commodious drill-hall at Hoxton. Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleson said that the brigade had, during the past twelve months, continued to progress in every way: their enrolled efficient strength now reaching 773. In the year 201 recruits had joined, whilst the non-efficients had considerably decreased. The principal prize-winners were Sergeant J. Sage, who, in addition to other trophies, secured the Regimental Cup; Private A. Ridgway, Private E. Tempest, Private J. Shaw, Private Curnow, and Private W. Sage. A ball closed the proceedings.

The prizes of the 4th Middlesex (West London) were distributed last Saturday evening at St. George's Hall by the commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Truro. His Lordship stated that the members on the roll of the regiment had increased from 664 to 676, while the non-efficients had also increased from 47 to 81. The Challenge Vase is held for the year by Private G. Walker, No. 6 company, who also won the 1st battalion prize.

The distribution of prizes to the 29th (North) Middlesex

took place at St. Pancras Vestry-Hall, Colonel Logan, C.B., commanding officer of the 50th Sub-district, presiding and presenting the prizes. Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Brown opened the proceedings. In 1877 the corps numbered 683 efficient and only seven inefficient. He hoped that next year they would be up to their maximum state of 800 strong, and every one efficient.

The 36th Middlesex had their prizes presented at St. James's Hall by their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Ives. The chief winners were Private Campbell, Colour-Sergeant Rowland, Colour-Sergeant B. G. Barter, Corporal Mandy, Sergeant Davis, Private Parey, Private Palmer, Sergeant Heath, and Private Turner (best shot). In a short address, Colonel Ives mentioned that at present the Paddington corps were the strongest in London, they having 1000 men enrolled. After a few words from Colonel Cecil Ives, Royal Horse Guards, Colonel Moncrieff, Scots' Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Malet, Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, V.C., and Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor, the business was brought to an end, and the ball began.

Sir A. Lusk, M.P., presided at the distribution of prizes to the 39th Middlesex in their drill-hall at Penton-place. Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, in his opening speech, stated that the total enrolled strength was 800, all of whom are efficient. The total capitation grant earned during the year was £1382, the corps having reached their full establishment. He had applied to the authorities for an increase, which was granted, and they had now nine instead of eight companies. The chairman, after a few remarks upon the greatly increased efficiency of the corps, presented the prizes, the principal winners being Lieutenant-Colonel Radcliffe, Major Young, Corporal Gillham (best shot), Major Morris, and Sergeant Wolfe. After the ceremony a dramatic performance took place.

The shooting prizes of the 46th Middlesex, commanded by Colonel Routledge, were distributed by Mrs. Routledge at St. James's Hall. The commanding officer stated that the corps had increased in efficiency during the past year, the efficient numbering 525 out of 540. The Hawkshaw Challenge Cup was won by Sergeant J. T. Mackay, the Company Challenge Cup by B company, and the Badge by Private W. Edwards, the Regimental Badge by Sub-Lieutenant Raw, and the first grand aggregate by the same officer.

Colonel Gardiner, the commanding officer of the 1st Surrey, presided at the distribution of prizes to the members of that corps at their head-quarters in Camberwell. After touching on some changes in the uniform and minor details with reference to the regiment, the Colonel gave some figures, which showed that since 1874 the enrolled strength of the corps had gradually increased from 360 to 406, the efficient in the same time rising from 282 to 321. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Gardiner, the chief winners being Armoury-Sergeant Watkins (the champion shot of the battalion), who took the Shanghai Challenge Cup, the Ladies' Challenge Cup, and the Irvine Challenge Trophy; Private Hancock, Private Foster, Private Sparks, Corporal White, Lieutenant Nevill, and Private Gunston.

The 19th Surrey had their prizes presented to them at the Horns, Kennington, by Madame Stapylton, wife of Major Stapylton. Colonel Labrow, who presided, in his opening speech said their present strength was 611, of whom 565 were efficient, this being the largest number they had ever returned, the corps by this means earning the greatest amount of capitation-grant that it had ever received, a result owing greatly to the staff of the regiment. The principal winners were Private Foster, Colour-Sergeant Sexby, Private Clifford, and Colour-Sergeant Russell.

### DR. SCHLIEMANN'S COLLECTION.

The antiquities found at Hissarlik, on the plains of Troy, by Dr. Schliemann during his remarkable excavations, have been arranged for exhibition, and are now on view, in one of the courts of the South Kensington Museum. Into the much-vexed question of the antiquity and historical value of these remains we do not enter; it being our desire simply to give some notion of the number and variety of the objects to be seen, filling more than twenty large cases, which form but a part of the whole disinterred by Dr. Schliemann. We give on the next page Illustrations of some articles in this exhibition, so deeply interesting to art-students and archaeologists; and append here a few remarks on the articles engraved written by the artist who drew them.

Selected from this remarkable find, we illustrate a globular bottle of hammered gold (Fig. 9) weighing 1 lb. troy, nearly 6 in. in height, and 5½ in. in diameter. Fig. 10 represents a cup of pure gold, weighing 7½ oz., 3½ in. high, and 3 in. broad. Fig. 13 is another cup of pure gold, weighing 1 lb. 6 oz.; it is in the form of a boat, and has two spouts: one of these lips may have been used for drinking, the other for pouring out a libation to the gods: it is constructed of cast gold, with the handles fused on it. Similar vessels are still used in China. Fig. 8 is a small cup of electrum, containing four parts of gold to one of silver. Fig. 15 represents two sizes of six pieces of hammered silver in the form of knife blades, one end rounded, and the other in the form of a crescent. The sizes of the larger are 8½ in. by 2 in., and they weigh a little under 6 oz. The smaller ones weigh a trifle over 3½ oz. They are probably Homeric talents. Fig. 7 is one of two small beautiful silver vases, with protuberances for rings for suspension; it is nearly 8 in. high, with its hat-shaped lid, and 3½ in. in diameter across the bulge. Fig. 11 represents one of three vases, rather above 7 ft. in height and 6 ft. in diameter. In one of these vases were found some ladies' gold ornaments (Figs. 1, 2, and 3) and two gold diadems. Figs. 4, 5, 6 are three of four golden earrings. Fig. 16 is three of fifty-six gold rings, Fig. 17 being a portion of 8750 small gold beads or rings perforated, and buttons obviously belonging to different ornaments. Fig. 14 is the remains of a copper key: it is probable that some members of the family of King Priam hurriedly packed the treasure, and, not having time to take the key out in consequence of conflagration or the enemy, were obliged to abandon the chest, which was soon covered with red ashes and stones from the adjoining palace to the depth of five or six feet.

In our next Number we hope to illustrate some of the Trojan weapons and pottery.

For the following particulars of the collection we are indebted to the *Times*:—

The objects shown from the lowest and most ancient city—one of four settlements or cities—consist first of pottery and fragments of terra-cotta, chiefly of a greyish-black colour, ornamented with graceful patterns in white. They are of a better quality than any found in the higher strata. Some specimens are of a brilliant black, red, or brown colour, and the delicate patterns have been cut out and filled in with some white substance. Only one specimen of painted pottery was found in this stratum, and one in the city above—Troy proper. Vases of various shapes and sizes have also

been found in the lowest stratum, but, as a rule, of far inferior workmanship to the fragments of ornamental terra-cotta, though the forms are in all cases graceful. These rougher specimens may have been for use among the poorer, the more decorated among the richer inhabitants. There are a few fragments from vases of an immense thickness and size, probably wine-coolers. Double vases are not uncommon, and vases with very long, narrow lips, peculiarly convenient for pouring out liquids. One curious vase from this lowest city is in the form of a pig. One skeleton of a woman was found at a depth of 42 ft., with some simple gold ornaments, which are shown in one of the cases—a finger ring, three earrings, a dress pin, and some gold beads. The gold is nearly pure. Both the ornaments and the skull (also shown) bear marks of fire. Another case contains some of the stone implements found in this earliest settlement. Knives of obsidian, arrow-heads, hatchets of stone and flint, and metal implements are also shown from the same stratum; copper nails, knives, and bracelets, silver pins, and a crescent-shaped ornament in silver. In one case are various moulds in mica schist for casting the metal implements.

One object appears to have been found in all the four cities—i.e., the so-called whorls, round pieces, chiefly of terra-cotta, with a hole through the middle. According to Dr. Schliemann, these were not used for spinning, hardly any of them showing traces of friction or usage, but were votive offerings. They are ornamented with suns, stars, altars, animals, and various unknown symbols. Specimens of these whorls almost fill one case; they are arranged according to their patterns.

It was in June, 1873, that Dr. Schliemann found the gold treasure occupying the two central cases of the Court. It was at a depth of 28 ft.—therefore in Troy proper. The eye is at once attracted by the two large head-dresses of fine gold worn so as to fall over the forehead, with the long pendant on each side covering the ears. Close by are numerous chains of gold beads and a large collection of rings and buttons, which were all found together in a silver jug, four earrings, or rather ear-tassels, nearly 4 in. long, a golden fillet and gold bracelets, in some cases welded together by the conflagration which destroyed this city. Above, in the same cases, are a bottle and vases of pure gold, and a remarkable gold cup weighing 1½ lb. troy, in the form of a ship, with a handle at each side, and a mouth for drinking out of at each end. This vessel is of cast gold, and the handles have been fused on to it. The other objects are of wrought gold. Several silver goblets are also shown in these two cases, and six objects like knife-blades of purest silver. These Dr. Schliemann conjectures to have been the Homeric Talents. One cup is in electrum—i.e., four parts gold to one of silver. Battle-axes and lance-heads of copper belong also to this treasure, and a large copper shield and chaldron. Three large silver dishes were too much injured in excavating to be exhibited. One curious bent piece of copper, with a silver vase soldered to one end by the conflagration, and two fixed wheels at the other, Dr. Schliemann thinks may have been a hasp of the chest containing the treasure. The key of the chest, distorted by fire, is shown. The chest had perished, but the objects composing the treasure were all found packed together in a rectangular mass, and the copper key lying close by them.

It is impossible to mention all the smaller objects belonging to this city, such as ivory lyres and flutes, a lion-headed sceptre-handle of fine crystal, combs of stone, terra-cotta brush-handles, copper weapons, and stone and bone implements of all kinds, which will be found in one of the cases; but the terra-cotta vases deserve special notice for their number, size, and beauty of form. The largest have curious wing-shaped handles, with covers like a crown or diadem. The tall, slender, double-handled vases, mostly of a brilliant red colour, collected together in one case, are singularly graceful. They are round below, so that they can only stand on their mouths. A few vases, with the owl's face on the covers, which Dr. Schliemann considers as proving the worship at Troy of Pallas Athene, were found in this city, but they are more abundant in the higher strata. A man's skull is shown, found near the treasure.

The visitor cannot but be struck by the various stages of civilisation shown in the diverse objects apparently belonging to one period—delicate gold ornaments and silver goblets, graceful vases of fine terra-cotta and lyres of ivory, side by side with stone, flint, and bone implements as rough as any found in the Swiss lacustrine dwellings. It is difficult, without very detailed plans of the excavations, to account for these incongruities. In the specimens from the two highest cities we find a few forms of vases not met with in the lower settlements, as, for instance, one in the shape of a bugle, on two feet; a small vase standing on three feet, with one handle and two ears; cup-handles in black terra-cotta in the shape of an ox's head, and the fragment of a vessel shaped like a horse's head. The most curiously marked of the whorls belong to these two upper strata, either flat discs, with two holes and some sort of potter's stamp on them, or globes, divided into eight compartments, each with a separate symbol. These markings are often filled in with white clay, and must have been engraved while the clay was soft. As already stated, most of the vases with the owl-faced covers, which the visitor will find grouped together in one or two cases, belong to these upper cities.

### DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS IN THE TROAD.

On former occasions, in our notice of Dr. Schliemann's book on "Troy and its Remains," and in other articles, we entered fully into the subject of these excavations, of which we give an Engraving on page 629. As early as 1870 Dr. Schliemann made some preliminary excavations on the Hill of Hissarlik, an elevated plateau of about eighty feet above the plain of Troy, but he was then forced to suspend his operations for more than a year, while waiting for the necessary firman from the Turkish Government authorising him to continue the explorations and forcing the private proprietors to part with the ground at a lawful price. All through the fine weather of 1872 and 1873 Dr. Schliemann persevered in his labour, which was carried on entirely at his own expense, the Turkish Government even obliging him to pay the salary of the official employed by them to watch his proceedings. During these months Dr. Schliemann discovered the remains of four settlements or cities, one below the other, besides the Greek colony of the time of Alexander the Great. Of this colony he shows at South Kensington a very spirited metope of Apollo and four horses, and some small terra-cotta figures. It is, however, with the four ancient cities, and chiefly with the second from the virgin soil, that we are concerned. Roughly speaking, the two most recent settlements (below the Greek colony) extend from just below the surface to a depth of 23 ft. The third city, which Dr. Schliemann calls Troy proper, Ilium, where he found the so-called Priam treasure, reaches to 33 ft. below the surface, and the most ancient to a depth of 50 ft., or in some places to nearly 60 ft. These four cities are separated from each other by layers of ashes and other marks of conflagration.





1, 2, 3. Gold Head-dresses. 4, 5, 6. Gold Earrings. 7. Silver Vase, with Lid. 8. Cup, mixture of Gold and Silver. 9. Gold Bottle. 10. Gold Cup.  
11. Silver Vase (much charred). 12. Silver Cup. 13. Gold Drinking-Vessel with Two Handles. 14. Copper Key of Wooden Box containing the Treasure.  
15. Pieces of Pure Silver. 16. Various Gold Ornaments. 17. Selection from numerous small gold objects found amongst the Treasure.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S TROJAN ANTIQUITIES, ON VIEW AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.





"LE COUCHER." BY W. BOUGUEREAU.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MESSRS. GOUTIL AND CO.





DR. SCHLIEMANN'S EXCAVATIONS AT HISSARLIK, IN THE TROAD.



## NEW BOOKS.

Seldom, indeed, is a book recommended to the world, and recommended apparently upon the best grounds, on such high authority as belongs to Dr. Georg Schweinfurth, who has contributed a prefatory and commendatory notice to the large volume entitled *Upper Egypt: Its People and Its Products*, by C. B. Klunzinger, M.D. (Blackie and Son), a work which is almost, if not quite, unique—not, perhaps, in the whole of its matter, but in its manner. The author's qualifications for his task are of the first order, as will be readily seen from the following statements. From 1863 to 1875 he resided constantly, with but few breaks, "at the little Upper Egyptian seaport of Koseir, on the Red Sea." And in what capacity did he reside? As "sanitary or quarantine doctor, appointed by the Egyptian Government;" and he was not quite buried in the little town, but "was also much occupied, both on private and official business, in the neighbouring portion of the Nile Valley." Moreover, he is not only a physician, but also a naturalist and a student of language, besides being a "friend of humanity;" so that there is variety as well as novelty and copiousness in his narrative of experience acquired "among fishermen and mariners, among pilgrims and camel-drivers, among petty dealers and lowly scribes." This enumeration of the classes among which he, without eschewing what is called superior society when he could get it, was chiefly thrown, will be sufficient to indicate the sort of information which is principally to be looked for in his pages. It is, in fact, the information which is, for the most part, conspicuous by absence in the general run of books about Egypt. We have already been regaled, even to nausea, with entertaining accounts of Egypt, as it appears to the superficial, though acute, observer of the habits and manners prevalent among the upper and highest classes of modern Egyptians, or to the pleasure-seeking or health-seeking voyager by dahabiyeh, or to the curious traveller on the borders of the Suez Canal. But the great Lane himself, as Dr. Schweinfurth observes, though his well-known work may still be, so far as it goes, incomparable, unapproachable, incapable of improvement, unresponsive to correction, "concerned himself in the main with such conditions of life as exist in a large town only;" and, whilst his "field of observation was the old and splendid city of the Caliphs, with the innumerable festivals and the pleasure-loving populace of an absolute monarch's capital," another "weak point in his work is its insufficient description of the Egyptian Christians." Dr. Klunzinger is more of a Baedeker; and he has undertaken to give "a descriptive account of the manners, customs, superstitions, and occupations of the people of the Nile Valley, the Desert, and the Red Sea Coast, with sketches of the natural history and geology." He has undertaken, in fact, to supply a want. And there was still room for what he has done, though grateful remembrance suggests that late publications, such as those of Mr. McCoan and Mr. De Leon have, to a certain extent, occupied his ground. The author's method of arrangement is peculiar and happy. In his first chapter, we are supposed to spend with him "four days in a country town;" each day is dedicated to a certain series of such spectacles as are considered worthy of contemplation, and each spectacle is presented and commented upon under a separate heading. In the second chapter we are invited to undertake a little "travelling by land and water;" and, in this case again, a certain number of pages is devoted to every subject of discourse under its special title of "preparations," or "embarkation," or "eating and drinking on board," or whatever else it may be considered worth while to descend upon. And the same form of procedure is adopted in the third chapter, wherein "working days and holidays, days of jubilee and days of mourning" are the theme; in the fourth chapter, wherein "the Desert" and all that appertains to it are brought under notice; in the fifth chapter, wherein we find ourselves "on the Red Sea;" in the sixth chapter, wherein we are instructed as to the "natural treasures of the Red Sea;" and in the seventh, which is also the last, chapter, wherein "popular beliefs and superstitions" meet with their proper share of attention. This sort of arrangement, having its divisions and subdivisions duly set forth, with the corresponding numbers of the pages, in the table of contents, renders an index almost unnecessary. At any rate, there is no index. Illustrations, however, there are, to the number of two dozen; and they are both useful and ornamental. The work, in the English form, is, of course, a translation; and the translator, whose name is not given, appears to have accomplished a creditable and satisfactory version. It should be mentioned, in passing, that the author is of the out-spoken sort; he does not beat about the bush, and, although no fault can be found with his tone, he describes what he has seen and experienced with true German plainness of speech and with something of what a Frenchman might call "brutal" frankness. As regards that Koseir which was for many years his home, a few words concerning its history may be welcome. It was originally a fortress, built by Sultan Selim III.; "it first became a permanent settlement of importance under Mohammed Ali, and under the favour of this Pasha soon rose to a flourishing position." At one time, "the overland route for the English to India passed through Koseir." It continued to flourish "under Abbas Pasha, and, up to the beginning of the government of Said;" but it received a severe blow by the construction of the railway between Cairo and Suez, and, being "deserted by the greater number of its inhabitants almost at once, it sunk more quickly than it had risen." The population, which "in the first thirty years of the present century," it is said, consisted of from six thousand to eight thousand souls, "can now scarcely amount to more than eight hundred." In consequence of "injuries formerly received mainly at the hands of the Government, the town is now in the condition of a sick person wasting away through some internal complaint; it can neither live nor die, but every year becomes worse and weaker, and will hardly as such last more than half a score years." In the meanwhile it has given a diligent man of science an opportunity of writing a good book.

A generous as well as a sound reason is given for the title of *Sir Robert Walpole: A Political Biography*, by Alex. Charles Ewald, F.S.A. (Chapman and Hall), the author whereof frankly acknowledges that Archdeacon Coxe's well-known work, entitled "Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole," is so exhaustive as to preclude anybody else from claiming to be, so far as facts and materials are concerned, the great statesman's biographer in the sense in which the term is generally understood. Still, though the Archdeacon's industry may leave nothing to be desired and his thoroughness may render hopeless the efforts of a would-be gleaner after him, there may be an opening for improvement in his method of arrangement and there may be a chance of refashioning the whole biographical fabric in such wise as to present, especially to the political student, a clearer and a more characteristic portrait of the great statesman than was presented by the Archdeacon. Hence this "political biography," the epithet marking the aspect in which the

subject has been chiefly regarded. The author, in fact, has "endeavoured to write the political life of Sir Robert Walpole as interpreted by his policy and correspondence;" and, in pursuance of that endeavour, he has found that his "views of the character of Walpole, and of the motives which influenced his ambition, differ considerably from those of Archdeacon Coxe." This is quite a sufficient apology for a new biography, though constructed from the same data. Sir Robert Walpole, we are bidden at the outset to observe, was the first of the English "prime ministers," as they now exist; for though, in a sense, Buckingham was the prime minister of Charles I., and other men might fairly be termed prime ministers of previous kings, yet Sir Robert Walpole, we are bidden to remark, was the first of that long line of premiers, each of whom "became the recognised leader of the Cabinet, responsible for its actions, the channel of communication between it and the sovereign, and dissolved the entire Ministry at his resignation." There is, probably, no living creature, of English race and of tolerable education, who is not perfectly familiar with the two most prominent points in the political career of Sir Robert Walpole. It was his glory that he was the "minister of peace;" it was his shame that he was the "minister of corruption." But until this "political biography" appeared it is doubtful whether there was any book in which the story of his rise and fall, and of his administration during the intermediate period, could be found so accurately, lucidly, justly, and instructively related. It is impossible to read the narrative without seeing that Walpole was a great minister; and it is equally impossible to read it without seeing that he was not a great man, in the best sense of greatness. It is, after all, the personal character with which a reader of biography is most impressed; and the personal character of Walpole, for all the whitewash applied by the author of the "political biography," comes out a very bad colour. The best defence that can be made for him is that which has been made for the Father of Lies—he was not so black as he has been painted: he "was not the monster he has been represented." Nevertheless he was undoubtedly black, and he was undoubtedly a monster. He is exonerated from the charge which has been made against him of saying that "every man has his price;" but "in his eyes," it is admitted, "the world revolved upon the axis of self-interest, and between the poles of venality and corruption." So that he must, at any rate, have thought something very like what he is falsely reported to have said; and men generally found their actions upon their thoughts rather than upon their words. Moreover, he is allowed to have said, as well as thought, that it was a "schoolboy's dream, the flight of a raw ignorant lad," to suppose that "human nature ever performed anything for nothing, or was actuated in the objects it undertook by lofty and unnecessary motives." He is confessed, in fact, to have been a cynic; and he is confessed, also, to have been a sceptic, though this latter confession is not likely to weigh very heavily against him in these days of wide-spread scepticism. But even his whitewasher can find no better epithet than "disgraceful" to qualify his conduct when he was base enough to advise an injured and insulted Queen that she would do well to pay court, for political motives, to her Royal husband's paramour. Already, it would seem, the age of chivalry had departed. He had the puerile weakness, again, as his whitewasher admits, to affect the reputation of a successful rake, and to value that questionable, and certainly groundless, character above his celebrity as an able minister. He had learned to drink deep, too, without paying a visit to Elsinore; but that was an accomplishment in which thousands of his fellow country squires were equally proficient; and in which, perhaps, many a coal-heaver of to-day would be a match for him. Of course, he had his good points. Though a cynic, "he never affected the spleen of the misanthrope." It is agreed that "in his private life he was a singularly cheerful man, and unless his own interests were at stake, a very kindly man." It would be absurd, now that he is removed from the sphere where the prejudice of party might lead to blindness, to deny him the possession of talent, of eloquence, of intellectual eminence, of huge sagacity; and it would be the wantonness of a contradictory spirit to gainsay the statement that, as a minister, a financier, a dexterous pilot, he deserved well of his country. But, granted all this, and even more, it only shows how sad a moral leper may be a great statesman, and do excellent service in the government of a great nation, even as the physical leper, Naaman the Syrian, wrought wonders for his king and people.

A very creditable work, although it cannot be accepted as a full and exhaustive treatment of the subject manipulated, is concluded in the third volume, lately published, of the *History of French Literature*, by Henri Van Laun (Smith, Elder, and Co.), dealing with the period between the end of the reign of Louis XIV. and the end of the reign of Louis Philippe. And a rare treat it is to accompany the communicative, well-informed, judicious author through his interesting pages, whether the writers of whom he discourses be our old familiar friends, or almost strangers, of whom we have heard, indeed, but to whom we had never before been introduced in such fashion as to make their personal acquaintance. We are very soon engaged in light and pleasant chatter rather than in deep conversation about the elder Rousseau, Fontenelle, Crébillon, and the incomparable Le Sage, whom our author, in a fit of temporary denseness, considers it necessary to seriously defend against the accusation of having been "an author of one book." Surely the "sweeping remark" contained in this epigrammatic saying meant no more than that the masterpiece of "Gil Blas" would have established the fame and popularity of Le Sage for ever, though he had never written anything else, and though, to say nothing of the play of "Turcaret" and the satirical fiction of "Le Diable Boiteux," he had not "produced about sixty farces, parodies, and opéra-comiques for the minor theatres, of which a few may even be read at the present time with pleasure." Some observations are made regarding the "later Port-Royalists," of whom the illustrious Daguesseau certainly deserved, had the restrictions of space permitted, more than the page or page and a half accorded to him. After this, our attention is directed to Montesquieu, his "Persian Letters," his "Spirit of the Laws," and his other works; and from him, with a glance at Turgot, Quesnay, and Bernardin de St. Pierre, whose "Paul and Virginia," ridiculed at first by the "wits," was destined to win the hearts of the people, we arrive by a natural course of progression to the man who wrote: "The human race had lost its titles: Montesquieu has recovered and restored them to it." That man was François Marie Aronnet de Voltaire, of whom our author justly says that "it is now close upon a hundred years since his death, and the definite judgment of posterity has scarcely yet been passed upon" him. That is one reason, perhaps, why so many pages, compared with the number allotted to less known writers, whose works and claims, it may be thought, a history of French literature should have vindicated from unmerited neglect and obscurity, are devoted to Voltaire, whose light has by no means been permitted to lie hidden under a bushel, and

who might, therefore, if space were an object, have been fairly passed over, in favour of others among his countrymen, with a comparatively short notice, accompanied with references given to easily accessible authorities. A similar objection may be offered to the comparatively lengthened account of J. J. Rousseau. Monographs concerning both Voltaire and Rousseau, if memory be not at fault, have quite lately been published by Mr. John Morley, among others; and the monographs have been remarkable for great fulness of detail and for elaborate criticism. But this fact seems to have had a different influence from that which might have been expected upon our author, who, in dealing with Voltaire, acknowledges how much he has been indebted to two French gentlemen for the contents of his chapter. However, to proceed. We quit Voltaire for the "Encyclopædists"—of whom, by-the-way, he was one—for Diderot, for d'Alembert, "the man who wrote a preface," and their colleagues; and then we come to Buffon and J. J. Rousseau, both having to some extent co-operated with the "encyclopædists." Beaumarchais next appears upon the scene, in the character of a "literary parvenu." The orators of the Revolution, headed by Mirabeau; Republican and Royalist pamphleteers; the literature of the Reign of Terror, with André Chenier conspicuous in its ranks; the writers of the Empire and the Restoration;—all these are passed in review. Some very interesting pages are devoted to Béranger; and then we come to the reign of Louis Philippe and to the writers of whom some have but just passed away, and some are still living and honoured among us. Of the historians, Guizot and Thiers stand out conspicuously: of the poets "of the romantic school," Victor Hugo, De Lamartine, De Musset, and Gautier; of the critics, Villemain and Sainte Beuve; of the philosophers, Victor Cousin; of the novelists, Victor Hugo again, Balzac, Dumas, Georges Sand, Eugène Sue; of the dramatists, Dumas again and Victor Hugo once more. The volume concludes with some brief but pointed remarks upon the interdependence of literature and history as exemplified in the annals of France, much more strikingly than in the annals of England. However that may be, the author has undoubtedly performed a Herculean task with much credit; and, although we may be sometimes inclined to grumble at the meagreness of the fare set before us, when we sadly want more, and at the superabundance, when we could gladly do with less, we are, on the whole, more disposed to wonder that he should have been able to give us any taste at all of so many various dishes, than to regret that he was not more liberal in the case of the rarer and more sparing in the case of the commoner. And it is due to him, also, to let it be known that he has not omitted the ever desirable index.

Diogenes in search of an honest man, or Cælebs in search of a wife, had scarcely a harder time of it than the students of St. Andrew's University had lately in their search after a Rector; and this fact may tend for the moment to invest with more than ordinary interest whatever has any sort of connection with the relations which have at any time existed between that place of learning and its Rector. And some idea of those relations is to be gathered from *Addresses and Sermons, delivered at St. Andrew's in 1872, 1875, and 1877*, by Arthur Penryhn Stanley, D.D. (Macmillan and Co.), the celebrated Dean of Westminster having served the office of Rector in that Scottish University. As the Dean himself observes, in his short preface, the "addresses and sermons are connected chiefly by the circumstances under which they were delivered;" still, he thinks it "possible that the choice of subjects suggested by the common interests of two institutions at once so similar and so different as the Church of England and the Church of Scotland may give them an interest beyond any local and passing occasion." The natural inquiry, then, is: What are the subjects chosen? Answer: The study of greatness; the hopes of theology; the succession of spiritual life; the principles of Christianity; the two great commandments. The first two were the themes of addresses; the other three of sermons. And on such themes it will be generally allowed that the accomplished Dean is at least as well qualified as anybody else to deliver either an address or a sermon. What sort of greatness he would recommend young men, in accordance with an inscription familiar to the scholars of St. Andrew's, to study, may easily be surmised. Not merely the greatness which may be derived from a Rectorship, or other elevated position, but that which is inherent in the "whatsoever things are honest" of the apostolic precept, and in the habit of mind suggested by Sir Launcelot when he said,

And in me there dwells  
No greatness, save it be some far-off touch  
Of greatness to know well I am not great.

As for the "hopes of theology," by which, of course, is meant the chance which religion, as it is popularly understood, has of withstanding what it is the fashion to speak of as the assaults of science, the Dean's views may be inferred from a single bold statement uttered by him—"Whatever is bad theology is also bad science; whatever is good science is also good theology." The difficulty for nine persons out of ten is, of course, to decide whether of the two epithets is applicable upon any particular occasion. In his sermon about the "succession of spiritual life," the Dean discusses the question—"How can we carry on to the future the electric spark of moral, intellectual, and spiritual life, which is the essence of true religion? How shall Elisha catch the mantle of Elijah?" The point of the next sermon, touching "the principles of Christianity," lies in the sentence expressing a belief that "the enforcement of these principles does not necessarily supersede or conflict with the various doctrines or institutions which any of us, in our several sects or churches, may have learnt in childhood, manhood, or old age." The last sermon, touching "the two great commandments," receives emphasis from the date of its delivery; for it was preached upon the tercentenary of the never-to-be-forgotten Massacre of St. Bartholomew. It is well, however, that any Englishman who may be inclined to thank God that he is not as other men are, should be reminded that the aforesaid saint's name "recalls the mournful day on which 2000 Nonconformists were, by the hardness of our forefathers, on St. Bartholomew's Day in 1662, estranged from the Church of England."

The annual festival of the Commercial Travellers' School took place on the 21st inst., at the Freemasons' Tavern—Mr. Bass, M.P., in the chair. The subscriptions, headed by a donation of 1000 guineas by the chairman, amounted to £2523.

The Board of Trade inquiry respecting the loss of the European near Ushant on the 5th inst. was concluded on the 21st inst. at the Wreck Commissioner's Court, Westminster, before Mr. Rothery, and Admiral Aplin and Captain Nicolas, nautical assessors. The Commissioner, while admitting that the manner in which the boats were got ready after the vessel had struck reflected the greatest credit on the master, officers, and all concerned, was of opinion that the charge of culpable negligence brought against the captain for his navigation of the vessel at the time of the wreck had been proved. The Court, consequently, was compelled to suspend Captain Ker's certificate for six months.



CLOWN IN THE PANTOMIME.

Is it still the earliest and the strongest ambition of every young male Londoner to become, as soon as manhood has enfranchised him, Clown in the Pantomime at Drury Lane? I hope so; it has been the first wish of many distinguished men, and it is a desire which must tend to make him quicker and readier, both in mind and body. Yet—times change; and, as we unluckily do not change with them, we feel the difference acutely: Clown is no longer what he was, especially in London. Grimaldi is dead, and hath not left his peer; worse, he is forgotten, and it is doubtful whether his peer could pick up an honest living at Christmas-time.

For, look at the harlequinade of a pantomime of the present day. It is very short and insignificant: it is always the same—never contains the least approach to originality; its actors are gymnasts rather than comedians; it is often made what is called an "advertising medium;" people, as a rule, do not stop for it, and very seldom see it out; and—what is almost worst of all—it is generally played by a double company of pantomimists, so that the clown can have no individuality, no distinct personality, in the eyes of his little spectators. This is at its worst in the leading London theatres, where mere money swamps everything; elsewhere the gorgeous scenery and the doubled clown cannot be afforded, and the patrons of the house pay less and are better amused. In a small country theatre one can even laugh, moderately; but what is this to the Pantomime of the old days—with Grimaldi in it? Then, it had its regular plot: Harlequin and Columbine were lovers, pursued by Pantaloon (Columbine's guardian) and his comic servant, Clown; and on this framework were embroidered merry scenes of every sort, in which Pantaloon and Clown were constantly discomfited—the latter usually managing to lay all the worst of it upon the former's back. Really, the humour, the art, the technical skill underlying Grimaldi's apparently impromptu buffoonery must have been very great. The world, though I think it does know something of its greatest men, very rarely appreciates the care, the toil, which must accompany greatness—even of the smallest sort. Modern clowns cannot work as Grimaldi did, because they have not the heads. An artist sees the possibility of an amount of work in the slightest thing which an ordinary man would not dream of putting into it. I have no doubt that Mr. Du Maurier gives more thought to one of his *Punch* sketches than your ordinary "clever amateur" could put into a dozen pictures of ten times the importance—in size.

It was in those days that a doctor could advise his patient to go and see some famous pantomimist (Lun, was it not?) as a cure for low spirits. Unfortunately, it turned out that the patient was the pantomimist himself; an interesting story, which perhaps gave rise to the curious theory that—as Thackeray says in *Vanity Fair*—"Mr. Merryman" is generally a very dismal person in private life. This idea is so widely spread that, while one is speaking of clowns, it is worth discussing; especially as it is, I believe, as false as most epigrammatic assertions.

Some noted examples have, of course, been given of it, and not among mere clowns only—as the sad and quiet manner of the great humourist Hood—but I imagine that they are generally examples founded on misconceptions, on imperfect knowledge of the facts. Hood was probably what his writings show him, a naturally humorous and merry man (though he was also much more than this); but, as it happened, he was poor, very delicate, and had a family to bring up and provide for—circumstances which might make any man unhappy. Other "comic men" have had preternaturally solemn faces, but these were very often assumed to give additional point to their fun. Liston, for example (much as he wished to play tragedy), was an inveterate practical joker. The theory has probably arisen in this way: people who really knew comedians in private life found that they were funny off the stage, took it for granted, and said nothing about it; but others who happened now and then to meet such men when—by no unnatural chance—they were suffering from poverty, or the pangs of despised love, or the toothache, and, finding those who were so merry at night so grave by day, were astonished at the contrast, and proclaimed it loudly.

Then, it must be said that the character of what we have called a "funny man" is peculiar. His is a nature easily moved—little makes it laugh, and, as a rule, little makes it weep. It is a nature quick to detect the drollery of things—so it makes others laugh; and it so becomes quick to examine things and find out their characteristics—and thus it sees pathos soon, and is quick to weep. It is a nature that, gaining the applause of others, comes to love that applause, and to be sensitive to opinion; and it is a nature that, habituated to a certain amount of display before others, does not strive to conceal its emotions, as many do, and thus does not obtain the mastery over them possessed by the more reserved.

The truth of this may be found by anyone who will notice the "funny men" he meets in society—I speak of the funny men who are genuinely amusing: not of those whose natures, containing little but conceit and vulgarity, think there is nothing to be lived for but horse-laughter. But, if we take the really famous funny man of the stage, another element comes in—or at all events is present in a far higher degree. To convey fun—or pathos, or passion, or any other feeling—to the public, a man must be an artist: he must have the power of presenting his thought in the most striking, complete, and concise way—nothing necessary omitted, nothing unnecessary kept in. That the artistic nature is sensitive may, I think, be taken for granted; and, more even than the sensitive poet or painter, the sensitive comedian may be expected to be shy and reserved in society. There is always the feeling that he is expected to be funny; there is the fear that he is only invited to amuse; and there is the exquisite pain of imagining that he is looked down upon by graver (often duller) natures—that beautiful and poetic women, earnest men, would not admit him to share their serious thoughts; would only chat with him as a relaxation, only enjoy, or tolerate, him as a droll. They have seen him roll about a stage, in the most undignified attitudes, for the amusement of unwashed street-boys in the sixpenny gallery; at the mercy of costermongers—actually unhappy if they do not laugh, pleased if he can tickle their vulgar fancy. Poor artist! doomed by a turned-up nose, an active frame, a keen sense of the incongruity of things, of the lack of the beautiful in everyday life—in short, by a too searching philosophy—to tumble for a living: how can we wonder at a shy and sad reserve for which there is so evident a cause?

But, in really private life, among his own intimate friends, the comic man of the stage is nearly always (when his health is good and his pocket full) the life, the leading spirit of the room. It is, of course, his nature to be funny; if it were not he could by no effort amuse us; and a man's nature rules him everywhere. Even kings have found it pleasant to hob-and-nob with professed drolls; so, if you want to pass your festive hours merrily, and if your exalted social position do not stand in your way, make of the Clown in the Pantomime your bosom friend.

The National Society's life-boat, aided by the coastguard, rescued twenty-five men from a wreck, at Hartlepool, on Sunday.

CHESS.

**S. PHELPS.**—The rule is as follows:—Only Pawns standing on the 5th squares can take en passant, while only Pawns moving for the first time and advancing two squares can be taken en passant. If so taken, they are assumed only to have moved one square, and the capture proceeds upon that basis. Your opponent, therefore, is in error. Your Pawn which you have advanced, and legally advanced, to Kt 4th cannot be captured by his Pawn at R 3rd. His statement that the privilege he claims is in force at the City of London Chess Club is likewise erroneous. No such eccentric rule prevails there.

**E. BURKHARD.**—We have not now your former communication by us, but presume you have overlooked that, in No. 1760, if 1. Kt takes P (ch), the Black King, in moving, discovers ch; and if then 2. Kt takes R (ch), Black replies, P takes Kt, no mate following on next move.

**CLIFTON.**—1. R to Q R 4th will not solve No. 1762, if, instead of the move you give, Black play 1. B to K 5th.

**W. H. MACKETT.**—Receipt acknowledged in our issue of the 24th ult. We cannot reply to correspondents through the post.

**N. R. (Freckenham).**—Your solution of Enigma 14 is perfect.

**W. T. AMAN.**—The leading variation is sufficient to secure an acknowledgment. Problems received from C. W. of Sunbury, A. Michaels, Rev J. Wills, J. E. A., A. F. Scott, and W. H. Mackett.

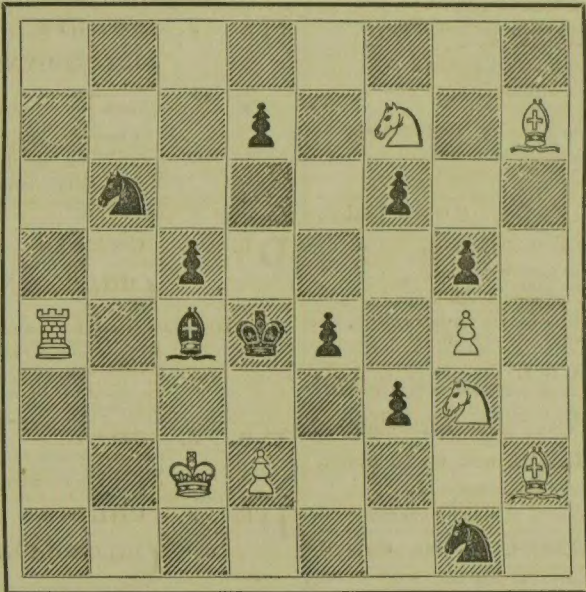
**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1763** received from W. P. Wilkinson, B. Leary, S. D. C. B. Carlon, S. Phelps, P. S. Shenale, H. Beurman, T. Leathes, and W. McIntyre.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1764** received from P. S. Shenale, S. Phelps, W. H. Mackett, T. Leathes, L. Ingold, E. Burkhard, H. Beurman, T. E. Hughes, C. B. Carlon, A. Wood, H. Stebbing, W. P. Wilkinson, Jane N. of Utrecht, H. J. Long Stop, and B. Leary.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1765** received from P. Le Page, Ray, C. B. Carlon, B. Leary, W. McIntyre, T. E. Hughes, Emile Frau, P. S. Shenale, J. Wontone, Long Stop, Only Jones, W. C. Dutton, Triton, Cant, N. Powell, G. Wright, G. Fosbrooke, W. Hall, A. Goemare, Wilkie, Woolwich Chess Club, W. J. Sedgewick, W. H. Ward, G. H. V., E. H. H. V., P. Ashe, E. Burkhard, J. Sowden, M. C. Heywood, C. A. Pryce, N. R. (Freckenham), Bosworth, Dr. F. St. M. A. W. H. M. S. "Hector," E. L. G. Rycroft, Horward, W. Leeson, A. Wood, Adela, R. H. Brooks, L. S. E. P. Vulliamy, F. H. Warner, H. M. Pridaux, W. T. Aman, J. de Homestay, G. C. A. G. R., T. R. Y., Black Knight, Mechanic, W. Alston, Osman, W. Cowell, G. Reeves, Tippet, Tally Ho, and E. Worsley.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1764.**  
**WHITE.** 1. B to Q 2nd  
2. B to Kt 4th  
**BLACK.** P to K 3rd  
Any move  
\*If, 1. P to K 4th, then 2. R takes P, mating next move with Rook or Bishop.

**PROBLEM No. 1767.**  
By J. J. WATTS.  
**BLACK.**



**WHITE.**  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

SIMULTANEOUS CHESS.

One of twenty-one Games played by Mr. WISKEER at the City of London Chess Club in 1875, his opponent being Mr. S. J. STEVENS.  
(Two Knights' Defence.)

<b>WHITE (Mr. W.)</b> 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. B to B 4th 4. Kt to B 3rd 5. Castles 6. P to K R 3rd 7. P to Q 3rd 8. Kt to R 2nd	<b>BLACK (Mr. S.)</b> P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd B to B 4th P to Q 3rd P to K R 3rd P to Kt 4th Q to Q 2nd	<b>WHITE (Mr. W.)</b> 18. P to Q 4th 20. P takes P 21. Q R to Q sq 22. Kt to B 3rd 23. P to B 4th 24. P to B 5th 25. P to B 6th 26. Kt to Kt sq 27. P to B 7th 28. B to R 6th 29. Kt to R 2nd 30. B takes Kt 31. P to K 5th 32. Kt to R 4th 33. Kt takes B 34. B to B 2nd 35. R to B 6th 36. Q R to K B sq 37. B to Kt 6th	<b>BLACK (Mr. S.)</b> B to Q 2nd P takes P B to Kt 3rd Kt to K 2nd P to B 3rd K to B 2nd Rt to Kt 5th Kt to Kt 3rd P to K R 4th P to R 5th Kt to B sq R to Kt 3rd R takes B P to Q 4th B to K 3rd P takes Kt R to Kt 2nd K to Q 2nd K to K 2nd P to B 4th
---	--	---	---

No sound attack can accrue to Black from his previous move; but such as there is will not be made the most of this way. R to K Kt sq is evidently best now.

9. Q to B 3rd  
10. B to K 3rd  
11. Kt to Kt 5th  
12. P to B 3rd  
13. P takes P  
14. Kt takes Kt  
15. Q takes P  
16. B takes Q  
17. B to Kt 3rd  
18. K to R 2nd

Q to K 2nd  
R to K Kt sq  
K to Q sq  
P to Kt 5th  
Kt takes P  
B takes Kt  
Q takes Q  
R to Kt 2nd  
B to K R 6th

The record here concludes with the statement that, after many more moves, White won. We imagine he should, though not easily. R to Q sq would seem the first move to be made in that behalf.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

DELTA sends us a sparkling little Partie, which he states is the only game played by him this year, he having almost given up playing at Chess. We may venture to hope that our old and esteemed contributor will not entirely forsake the recreation with which he has been identified for so many years past, and that his familiar alias will from time to time recur in this column. Delta, through us, sends his "best respects to the London Chess Players," and we have pleasure in being the medium of this salute from one of Howard Staunton's old friends. The above-mentioned Game is given hereunder. It was played with Mr. JAMES.

(Musio Gambit.)

<b>WHITE (Delta).</b> 1. P to K 4th 2. P to K B 4th 3. Kt to K B 3rd 4. B to B 4th 5. P to Q 4th	<b>BLACK (Mr. J.)</b> P to K 4th P takes P P to Kt 4th P to Kt 5th	<b>WHITE (Delta).</b> 10. Castles 11. R to Q sq (ch) 12. R to B 3rd 13. B to K 5th 14. B to R sq 15. B takes R 16. Q takes Kt 17. B to B 6th (ch) 18. B to B 6th (ch) 19. B to B 8th (ch) 20. B takes B, and wins.	<b>BLACK (Mr. J.)</b> K to Q sq Q takes K B to Q 2nd Q to Kt 7th Q to Kt 3rd (ch) Kt to K R 3rd Kt takes B Q to B 4th Q to B 2nd K to B 2nd K to B 2nd
---	--	---	---

Koch and Ghulam Kasmir's attack. It has generally been held inferior to 5. Castles; but the latter continuation, as we had occasion lately to observe, has been much damaged by modern analysis.

5. Q takes P  
6. Q takes Q P  
7. B to Kt 3rd  
8. B takes P  
9. B takes P (ch)

P takes Kt  
P to Q 4th  
P to Q B 3rd  
Q takes P  
Q takes Kt P

Staubton here gives 10. Q to R 5th, but

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The fourth pairing in the City of London Chess Club Handicap Tournament has taken place, and the combatants were drawn together as follows:—Division A (for the two chief prizes): Huckvale v. Lord, Beardsell v. Eschwege, Potter v. Harris or Manning, Bussy or Botterill v. Hoon or Long. Division B (for the two lesser prizes): Walthew v. Clarke, Israel v. George, Heywood v. Kindell or Meller, Earle v. Hopkinson or Carter.

The winter session of the chess club established in connection with the Jewish Working Men's Institute was opened on the 15th instant by a match which took place with the Bermontsey Chess Club. The Jewish club was represented by Messrs. Mocatta, Gunzberg, Louis Cohen, Hausmeister, Harris, Perez, Samuels, and Israel. The Bermontsey Club had for its representatives Messrs. Weaver, Beardsell, Philip, J. Holeman, Watts, Cooper, A. Holeman, and Huttly. The Jewish players were victorious by four games to two, with two draws.

Eight more games have been played in the match between Mr. Thorold and Miss Rudge, at the odds of a Knight, since we last alluded to that interesting contest, and the score now stands as follows:—Miss R., 8; Mr. T., 6; there being still no draws. The balance has therefore turned in favour of the lady player, for she is now two games ahead, whereas she was before two behind. By the conditions of the match the winner of the first eleven games is to be the victor or victress.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (dated May 23, and July 15, 1877), of the Right Hon. Eliza, Countess of Oxford and Mortimer, late of The Cottage, Braywicke, Berks, who died on Sept. 14 last, were proved on the 28th ult. by Captain John Delves Broughton, Edward Howley Palmer, and Arthur Ranken Ford, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £3000.

The will (dated July 3, 1877) of Henrique Jose Da Costa, Visconde de Porto Salvo, late of Brescia, in Italy, who died on Aug. 11, has just been proved in London by Giovanni Sabino Vianna, the personal estate in England being sworn under £80,000. There are several bequests to charities in Italy and Portugal, and considerable legacies to friends and servants; the residuary legatees are his great nephews, Giovanni Sabino Vianna, Giuseppe Sabino Vianna, and Antonio Sabino Vianna.

The will (dated July 23, 1877) of Mrs. Julia Ann Dobie, late of No. 7, Houghton-place, Amphil-square, who died on Sept. 14 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by Hall Plumer and Alexander Gowan, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. Among numerous devises and bequests, the testatrix leaves £1000 to the Royal Naval School, New-cross; £500 to the Royal Naval Female School, Isleworth, and £300 each to the Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, the National Benevolent Institution, Southampton-row, the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, Streatham, the Victoria Hospital for Children, Gough-square, Chelsea, the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-lane, the University College Hospital, Gower-street, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, St. Pancras Almshouses, Haverstock-hill, and the Seaside Convalescent Hospital, No. 8, Charing-cross.

The will (dated Aug. 28, 1875) of Mr. William Hubbard, late of Lyndhurst Lodge, White Horse-lane, South Norwood, and of No. 53, Borough High-street, hop merchant, who died on the 24th ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Mrs. Ellen Hubbard, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £50,000. The testator gives to his daughter, Anne Dorcas Welch, £2000; and the rest of everything else he possesses to his wife.

The will (dated July 31, 1877) of Mr. William Charles Caldwell, formerly Captain H.M. 47th Foot, late of Chobham, Surrey, who died on Oct. 29 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by James Butler Fellowes, Robert Hindley Wilkinson, and Charles Underwood, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator devises all his real estate to his nephew, Charles Henry Bulwer Caldwell; and there are legacies and annuities to friends and servants. The residue of his personal estate he leaves upon trust for his brother and sister, Charles Benjamin Caldwell and Charlotte Louisa Caldwell for their lives. On the death of the survivor of them legacies of £5000 to each of his nieces take effect, and the ultimate residue is given to his said nephew.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JANUARY, 1878.  
(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Jupiter on the 3rd; but, it being the day of new Moon, both are near the Sun. She is near Mercury on the 4th, near Venus during the evening hours of the 7th, Saturn during the evening hours of the 8th, Mars during the evening hours of the 11th, and near both Mercury and Jupiter on the last day, but on the 31st the Moon is visible only a short time before sunrise. Her times of change are:—

New Moon on the 3rd at 3 minutes after 2h. in the afternoon.
First Quarter " 11th " 47 " 6 " afternoon.
Full Moon " 19th " 11 " 0 " morning.
Last Quarter " 25th " 49 " 3 " afternoon.

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 20th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 8th.

Mercury sets on the 1st at 5h. 29m. p.m., or 1h. 29m. after the Sun; this interval decreases rapidly till on the 12th, when both the planet and Sun set nearly together, and from this day till March 21 the planet sets in daylight. On the 15th he rises nearly one hour before sunrise, on the 26th he rises at 6h. 22m. a.m., or nearly 1h. 30m. before the Sun, and on the last day at 6h. 20m. a.m., or 1h. 23m. before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 4th, at his least distance from the Sun on the 5th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 10th, near Jupiter on the 13th, stationary among the stars on the 22nd, and again near the Moon on the last day.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 8h. 6m. p.m., or 4h. 6m. after sunset, on the 11th at 8h. 14m. p.m., on the 21st at 8h. 8m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 47m. p.m., or 3h. 1m. after sunset. She is due south on the 1st at 3h. 11m. p.m., on the 15th at 2h. 49m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 58m. p.m. She is in her ascending node on the 4th, near the Moon on the 7th, at her greatest brilliancy on the 16th, and stationary among the stars on the 29th.

Mars sets on the 1st at 0h. 31m. a.m., on the 12th at 0h. 26m. a.m., on the 22nd at 0h. 21m. a.m., and on the last day at 0h. 18m. a.m. He crosses the meridian or is due south on the 1st at 6h. 1m. p.m., on the 11th at 5h. 43m. p.m., on the 21st at 5h. 26m. p.m., and on the last day at 5h. 10m. p.m. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 4th, and near the Moon on the 11th.

Jupiter sets on the 5th at about the time of sunset, and from this day till July 26 he sets in daylight. He rises at sunrise on the 6th, at 7h. 50m. a.m. on the 11th; at 7h. 19m. a.m., or 36 minutes before the Sun, on the 21st; and at 6h. 47m. a.m., or 56 minutes before sunrise, on the last day. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 18m. p.m., on the 15th at 1h. 37m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 50m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 3rd, and again on the last day, and in conjunction with the Sun on the 5th.

Saturn is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 9h. 49m. p.m., on the 11th at 9h. 14m. p.m., on the 21st at 8h. 41m. p.m., and on the last day of the month at 8h. 7m. p.m., or 3h. 21m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 25m. p.m., on the 11th at 3h. 49m. p.m., on the 21st at 3h. 13m. p.m., and on the last day at 2h. 37m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 8th.

A report containing the details of an important improvement to be carried out in St. Paul's-churchyard has been adopted by the Common Council. The chief features of the scheme are that the present graveyard is to be laid out and maintained as a public ornamental ground, the roadway is to be widened on the south side, and on the north-east a fence will be removed and a fountain erected.

A few months ago the Zoological Society voted a gold medal to the Prince of Wales for his kindness in allowing his collection of Indian animals to be exhibited in the society's gardens. At a recent meeting of the council of the society the president, the Marquis of Tweeddale, proposed that the silver medal of the society should be awarded to Mr. Robert Hudson, F.R.S., in acknowledgment of the valuable services he has rendered to the society for the fifty years that he has been a Fellow thereof. The motion was carried unanimously.



**JOHN MORTLOCK**  
begs to call attention to the  
"EVERY-DAY" DINNER SERVICE,  
complete for 12 Persons, £4 15s.  
Colours are indestructible.  
The Pottery Galleries, 243 and 244, Oxford-street;  
30 and 31, Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

**DEEP BLUE DINNER SERVICES**  
can be obtained at GARDNER'S, 453 and 454, West Strand,  
from £3 13s. 6d. The set for twelve persons complete. A few of  
the leading patterns are detailed:—  
The Glenariff .. .. . £3 13 6  
The Pooler .. .. . 3 13 6  
The Laurel .. .. . 3 13 6  
The Bramble .. .. . 4 4 0  
The One Thousand and Two .. .. . 5 5 0  
The One Thousand and Two A .. .. . 5 5 0  
The Japanese Bamboo .. .. . 6 6 0  
Coloured Drawings post-free.—GARDNER'S, Glass and China  
Manufacturers, 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

**GARDNER'S NEW DINNER SERVICES**  
are perfect in shape, elegant in appearance, and unequalled  
in price, complete for twelve persons:—  
The Osborne, in pink or green .. .. £3 6 0  
The Glenariff, in all colours .. .. 3 13 6  
The Bramble, in all colours .. .. 4 4 0  
The One Thousand and Two .. .. 5 5 0  
The One Thousand and Two A .. .. 5 5 0  
The Japanese Bamboo .. .. 6 6 0  
Coloured Drawings post-free.—GARDNER'S, Glass and China  
Manufacturers, 453 and 454, West Strand, Charing-cross.

**FURNITURE.—MAPLE & CO.**—Families  
who study economy with durability and elegance should  
visit this establishment before giving their orders. A House  
of any size furnished complete from stock in three days. An illus-  
trated Catalogue post-free.  
145, 146, 147, 148, and 149, Tottenham-court-road, London.

**MAPLE and CO.**  
145, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD,  
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN CARPETS.  
THE LARGEST STOCK OF  
ORIENTAL CARPETS IN EUROPE.  
RUSSIAN-TURKISH WAR.  
PERSIAN and TURKISH CARPETS.

**OVER 2000 DAGHESTAN and**  
**SOWNACK CARPETS** just received from Constanti-  
nople. These goods have been bought by agents especially  
despatched by Messrs. MAPLE and CO., for cash, are of great  
rarity, some being very handsome old prayer rugs, which have  
been made over 100 years. The prices are wonderfully low; in  
fact, one third of that usually asked for these curiosities.  
145, 146, 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

69, LUDGATE-HILL.

**TRELOAR'S REAL TURKEY CARPETS.**  
**TRELOAR'S SEASONED FLOORCLOTH.**  
**TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATS.**  
**TRELOAR'S UNBLEACHED MATTING.**  
**TRELOAR'S JAPANESE MATS.**  
**TRELOAR'S CHINESE MATTING.**  
69, LUDGATE-HILL.

**DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY.**  
**STOCKTAKING SALE,**  
**MONDAY, DEC. 31,**  
**AND FOLLOWING DAYS, THE WHOLE STOCK OF**  
**FANCY AND MADE-UP GOODS**  
WILL BE OFFERED AT GREATLY  
**REDUCED PRICES.**  
**BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS,**  
**DRESS MATERIALS,**  
**HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY,**  
**HOSIERY AND GLOVES,**  
**RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS,**  
**MILLINERY.**  
**DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY.**  
**STOCKTAKING SALE.**  
**COSTUMES AND MANTLES AT**  
EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES. FRENCH MODELS  
HALF PRICE.  
**JUVENILE COSTUMES. BOYS' SUITS.**  
"ODDMENTS and REMNANTS in all  
departments at half price."  
**NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.** Bronzes, Work-  
baskets, Vases, Fancy Boxes, Dressing-Cases, Cards, Toys,  
Games, &c., suitable for presents, will be cleared at half price.  
**DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY,**  
WIGMORE-STREET and WELBECK-STREET,  
LONDON, W.

**IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES REQUIRING MOURNING.**  
**MESSRS. JAY,** in reminding their Clientele  
that they are in direct communication with the manu-  
facturers of the goods they supply, and thereby save them all  
intermediate profits, beg also to announce that they SELL whole  
pieces of GOODS at WHOLESALE PRICES. Among other  
useful hard-wearing fabrics, at moderate charges, are  
Victoria Cord, 1s. per yard, 39 in. wide.  
Barathea, 1s. 3d. per yard, 39 in. wide.  
All-Wool Serge, from 14d. per yard.  
All-Wool French Poplin, 13d. per yard.  
French Merinos, from 2s. per yard, 40 in. wide.  
Circassian Cloth, from 18d. per yard, 39 in. wide.  
Windsor Cloth, both sides alike, 1 guinea the Dress of  
12 yards.  
Good Serviceable Crape, from 2s. per yard.

**EVENING DRESSES.—Two Guineas and**  
Two-and-a-Half Guineas each. The Newest and most  
Fashionable Style, and made of Non-Crushing Silk Net. Pencil  
Drawings of the same postage free on application.  
JAY'S  
**THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,**  
REGENT-STREET, W.

**BALL DRESSES.—EVENING DRESSES.**  
Just received, from Paris, LISSETTE GRENADINES,  
plain evening gowns. Look brilliant by gaslight. 42d. per  
yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

**ROYAL ESTAMINE SERGES.—A Stock**  
of this beautiful warm material, in the new dark shades,  
now selling at 21d. per yard. Patterns free.  
JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-street, W.

**PETER ROBINSON'S**  
COURT AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
REGENT-STREET,  
is the largest and most important  
warehouse of its kind  
in England.

**AT PETER ROBINSON'S**  
WAREHOUSE FOR BLACK GOODS,  
REGENT-STREET.  
For TWO GUINEAS and up to FIVE,  
CHOICE BLACK MATERIAL, COSTUMES COMPLETE,  
in the New Style  
(Princess Polonaise and Skirt).  
Patterns and Photos free.

**URGENT MOURNING.**  
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER  
or TELEGRAM,"  
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England,  
on application—no matter the distance—  
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),  
without extra charge.  
PETER ROBINSON, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street, London.

**DEEP MOURNING ORDERS.**  
DRESSES, Costumes, Mantles, Millinery,  
and all made-up articles,  
in the most appropriate and best styles,  
at the lowest possible cost.  
Dressmaking and Millinery,  
by clever and expert artists.

**BLACK SILKS.**  
**PETER ROBINSON'S** well-known House,  
at 256 to 262, REGENT-STREET,  
has been celebrated for the last  
40 years  
for the purity and excellence of its  
BLACK SILKS.  
They have always a large sale for the following  
makes of Pure Black Silks,  
which may be implicitly relied upon.  
The Hand-Spun, Pure Dye,  
Black Italian Silks,  
from 5s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. per yard.  
The Old-fashioned Spitalfields Double Warp Ducape,  
from 4s. 6d. to 10s. 9d.  
Bonnet et Cie's Black Silk, at 5s. 3d.;  
D'gove's (specially good), at 5s.;  
Ponson's Black Silks, at 5s. 6d.;  
Taubert's Black Silks, at 4s.;  
The Empress Cachemire, at 6s.  
The above are from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per yard under last year's  
prices.  
Other makes from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 11d.  
For patterns, address only to  
PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

**A BLACK SILK COSTUME,**  
MADE OF RICH LYONS SILK,  
for 5gs.; formerly 64 gs.  
for 7 gs.; formerly 9 gs.  
for 10 gs.; formerly 14 gs.  
Perfectly New Styles.  
Exquisitely cut and trimmed by French Artists.  
Photographs and Patterns of the Silk free.

**REMARKABLY CHEAP.**  
For One Guinea, A Black Quilted SATIN PETTICOAT.  
For 23 Guineas, A Black Silk TRAINED SKIRT.  
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

**FOR TWO GUINEAS, and up to Seven,**  
Costumes in New Black Materials,  
in various fashionable Styles,  
at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

**EVENING DRESSES, at One Guinea.**  
Black Brussels Net, at 2s. 6d.  
Tulle (condition keeping), 50s.  
Grenadine, 52s. 6d.  
New Styles, well cut, and elegantly trimmed.  
Illustrations free.

**TO CHARITIES, SOCIETIES, &c.**  
A STOUT WOOLLEN SERGE, made expressly  
to afford great Warmth and Comfort.  
For DRESSES and PETTICOATS,  
at a moderate price.  
It can be had in Black or Dark Blue,  
and is sold by the piece of 36 or 72 yards,  
at 1s. per yard.  
Patterns free. Address only.  
PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET.

**LEWIS AND ALLENBY.**  
**WINTER SALE OF**  
**REDUCED GOODS**  
**IN ALL DEPARTMENTS,**  
**JAN. 1 to 19, 1878.**  
**ORIENTAL EMBROIDERIES.**  
**LEWIS AND ALLENBY**  
INVITE Inspection of their very large and  
complete Collection, comprising Choice Specimens of  
JAPANESE, CHINESE, INDIAN, PERSIAN, and OTHER  
WORKS OF HIGH CLASS, as well as a large variety of low  
priced and less important Articles. These are designed for  
Curtains, Screens, Cushions, Chairs, Tablecovers, and other useful  
and decorative purposes, and are admirably suited for gifts of an  
elegant character. A great variety of the above are in Stock,  
ready mounted; the collection of Screens being exceptionally  
complete, and at a wide range of prices.

**REGENT-STREET AND CONDUIT-  
STREET, LONDON.**  
**AND EAST-STREET, BRIGHTON.**  
**EGERTON BURNETT'S**  
**ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.**  
"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c.,  
unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's  
Serges as par excellence the material for ladies' wear.  
EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset, respectfully  
calls attention to these admirable SERGES. He has repeatedly  
had the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL  
FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the  
kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a perma-  
nent patent dye, which neither rain nor salt water can affect, they  
surpass all others in appearance and durability.  
Prices from 1s. 2d. to the finest, at 4s. 6d. per yard.  
A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS' AND  
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 54 in., from 3s. 6d. per yard.  
Pattern-Books of the various makes and shades sent free by  
post, and carriage is paid to Bristol or London on parcels over £2.  
Goods packed for exportation.  
EGERTON BURNETT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

**GREAT DEPRESSION IN FRANCE.**  
SWAN and EDGAR are now OFFERING a Large Stock of  
Splendid GOODS, lately purchased at extraordinary prices, in  
consequence of the continued depression of trade in France.  
The Stock includes an immense variety of choice goods suitable  
for Christmas Presents. Also, Several Hundred MANTLES and  
PALETOTS, Paris made, very choice and new, from 35s. to  
65 guineas; about half the usual price. A Manufacturer's Stock  
of COSTUMES, in Material, Silk and Material, and all Silk,  
from 28s. 6d. to 12 guineas.

**SWAN and EDGAR.—Genuine made**  
BLACK SILKS, 24 in. wide, in seven qualities, at 5s. 11d.,  
6s. 11d., 7s. 4d., 7s. 10d., 8s. 3d., 9s., and 9s. 11d. a yard. Fur-  
lined Cloaks, Sealskin Paletots, Children's Dresses, Dress  
Materials, Fancy Ties, Gloves, Lace, Millinery, and a Manu-  
facturer's Stock of Household Linen.

**SWAN and EDGAR.—Also a Shipment**  
of JAPANESE and CHINESE ORNAMENTS, including  
thousands of curious pieces, ranging in price from 6d. to 10gs.  
Inspection invited. Detailed Catalogue of the Stock and  
Japanese Collection, post-free.—Piccadilly and Regent-street,  
London.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. C. Browne (late  
Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy,  
to denote which he coined the word CHLO-  
RODYNE. Dr. Browne is the Sole Inventor,  
and it is therefore evident that, as he has  
never published the formula, anything else  
sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be  
a piracy.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis  
have failed to discover its composition.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W.  
Pace Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J.  
Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor  
of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the  
defendant was deliberately untrue, and he  
regretted to say that it had been sworn to.  
See the "Times," July 13, 1864.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE is a Liquid Medicine which  
assuages pain of every kind, affords a calm and  
refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE,  
and invigorates the Nervous System when  
exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE.  
COLDS, BRONCHITIS,  
COUGHS, ASTHMA.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE.  
Extract from the "Medical Times," Jan. 12, 1866.  
"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox prac-  
titioners. Of course it would not be thus  
singularly popular did it not supply a want  
and fill a place."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE.  
From Surgeon Hawthorne, Henry-street, Banbridge,  
Ireland.  
"I have been in the habit of prescribing  
your Chlorodyne pretty largely  
these last three months. I have invariably  
found it useful particularly in the latter  
stages of Phthisis, allaying the incessant and  
harrassing cough; also in Chronic Bronchitis  
and Asthma."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE.  
From F. J. Freeland, Esq., Surgeon, Chichester.  
"Mr. Freeland presents his compliments to  
Mr. Davenport, and requests another supply  
of Chlorodyne. It has been of marked service  
in a case of Dissected Chest, in allaying the  
cough, and relieved very severe 'after-pains'  
in another person."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE.  
CHLORODYNE most effectually relieves those  
too often fatal diseases  
CROUP and DIPHTHERIA.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE  
is the great specific for  
CHOLERA,  
DYSENTERY,  
DIARRHŒA.  
Earl Russell communicated to the College  
of Physicians that he had received a despatch  
from her Majesty's Consul at Manila to the  
effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully,  
and that the ONLY Remedy of any service  
was CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet," Dec. 31,  
1864.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE.  
The General Board of Health, London,  
reports that it acts as a charm, one dose  
generally sufficient.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE.  
Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,  
states:—"Two doses completely cured me of  
diarrhœa."

**THE WAR.**  
"The 'Times,' Aug. 13, 1877.  
"From our Correspondent with the Russian  
Army.—'Okoum, July 25.—The want of sani-  
tary arrangements in the Russian camp was  
dreadful. I myself acquired a reputation as a  
doctor, owing to my being provided with a  
small bottle of Chlorodyne, with which I  
effected miraculous cures.'"

**THE WAR.**  
"The 'Standard.'  
"Simla, Aug. 12.—The climate in Shumla,  
and, in fact, in all towns in this country,  
seems fever laden. Quinine and Chlorodyne  
are consequently at a premium."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE  
rapidly cuts short all attacks of  
EPILEPSY, PALPITATION,  
SPASMS, HYSTERIA,  
COLIC.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S**  
CHLORODYNE  
is the true palliative in  
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,  
GOUT, CANCER,  
TOOTHACHE.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**  
The immense sale of this remedy has given  
rise to many unscrupulous imitations.  
N.B.—Every Bottle of GENUINE CHLORODYNE  
bears on the Government Stamp the name of  
the INVENTOR.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.**  
Sold in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.  
J. T. DAVENPORT,  
53, Great Russell-street, W.C., Sole Manufacturer.

**LIQUEUR**  
**GINGER**  
**BRANDY.**  
HENRY BRETT and CO.,  
1, Holborn, London.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF**  
MEAT.  
FINEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS,  
MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF**  
MEAT.  
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the facsimile of Baron  
Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across label.

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF**  
MEAT.  
AMERICAN CENTENNIAL  
PRIZE MEDAL.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating  
qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic  
article.

**FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.**  
"The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food,  
Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall).  
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.

**FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA,**  
"than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or  
more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air.  
Edited by Dr. Hassall.  
TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL  
awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

**TAYLOR BROTHERS'**  
**MARAVILLA COCOA,**  
DELICIOUS AND INVIGORATING

**MARAVILLA COCOA.**  
"It may justly be called the perfection  
of preparation."  
British Medical Journal.

**MARAVILLA COCOA.**—"The 'Globe' says,  
MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success,  
and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire  
solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of  
the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Mara-  
villa Cocoa above all others. For invalids, dyspeptics, and  
consumers of Cocoa in general, it would not recommend  
a more agreeable or valuable beverage."  
Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

**SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.**  
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.  
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.  
Four times the strength of Cocoa Thickened yet Weakened with  
Arrowroot, Starch, &c.  
The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digesti-  
ble Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER."  
Keeps in all Climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to  
Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis.  
In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.  
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

**THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN**  
COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best  
goods only:—Whites, for Pastry, 10s. per bushel; Households,  
for Bread, 9s. 4d.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 8s. 8d.;  
Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 4 lb. fine, 3s. 6d.; American  
Hominy, 4s.; Barley, Indian Corn, and Barley Meal, 5s. 8d. per  
bushel, or 21s. 6d. per sack; Buck-wheat, 6s. per bushel, or 19s. per  
sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats, 3s. 6d. per bushel,  
13s. 6d. per sack; Middlings, 2s. 4d. per bushel; Ground Pollard,  
1s. 8d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tick Beans, 8s.; Split Peas, 2s. 6d. and 3s.  
per peck. Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt. Lentil Flour, for invalids  
in tins, 1 lb. size, 1s.; and 7 lb., 5s. All other kinds of Grain and  
Seed. Special prices for larger quantities. Orders and cheques  
to be made in favour of G. Young.

**WEIGH YOUR CANDLES.** Many  
foreign light-weights are about. All the Candles of  
PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY (Limited) are  
intended to be exact weight without the wrapper. Try their  
Gold Medal Palmatine, burning brilliantly but slowly, and of  
the transparency of the finest Spermaceti. Try also their New  
Patent Night Lights made without the paper case. Order of  
your own dealer.

**HEALTHY SKIN AND GOOD**  
**COMPLEXION.**  
**PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP**  
is the Best for the  
**TOILET, NURSERY, and SHAVING.**  
Recommended in the "Journal of  
Cutaneous Medicine," edited by Mr.  
**ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S.**  
used by  
**THE ROYAL FAMILY,**  
and Sold by Chemists and Perfumers  
Everywhere.

**NATURAL MINERAL WATERS**  
OF  
VICHY.  
Property of the French Government.  
CELESTINS.—The water of this spring is very agreeable, spark-  
ling, and slightly acidulated. Remedy for Complaints of the  
Kidneys, Gravel, Gout, Diabetes, Rheumatism, &c.  
HAUTERIVE.—This spring contains a greater quantity of car-  
bonic acid, and is especially recommended as a table water.  
GRANDE-GRIFFE.—For Complaints of the Liver and Biliary  
Organs, Indigestion, &c.  
HOPITAL.—For Stomach Complaints, &c.  
VICHY WATERS are pleasant to the taste, and may be drunk  
pure or mixed with wine or spirits.  
CAUTION.—See that the name of the particular water required  
is on the capsule.  
Sold by all Chemists, Wine and Mineral Water Merchants,  
Price One Shilling per Bottle.

**NEURALINE** gives instant relief in TIO  
DOLOREUX, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Rheuma-  
tism, Gout, and all Nerve and Local Pains.—Mr. Edgar, Butt  
Lighthouse, Island of Lewis, thus writes to Sir James Mathieson:  
—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Mathieson  
for sending her the Neuraline. It proved the most successful  
remedy she had ever applied. The relief experienced was almost  
instantaneous."—Dated Nov. 24, 1869.

**HAY FEVER, COLDS, and all Disorders**  
of the Mucous Membrane promptly cured by GLYKA-  
LINE.

**LEATH and ROSS, Homœopathic Chemists,**  
5, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 9, Vere-st., W.; and sold by all  
Chemists, in Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

**CORPULENCE.—YATE HOLLAND'S**  
EMACERATING POWDERS safely absorb superfluous fat  
and reduce corpulency, however long standing. Price 2s. 9d.,  
4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box.—MARTIN and CO., 3, Paradise-road,  
London, S.W.; or through any Chemist.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT.**  
The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the  
liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled  
in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism.

**A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY for Bilious**  
and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Gid-  
diness, Derangement of the Eyes, Habitual Constipation, &c.—Dr.  
SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, without Mercury, are  
unequalled. Mild in their operation, they create appetite and  
strengthen the whole nervous system.—Sold by W. LAMBERT,  
1A, Vere-street, London, W., and all Druggists, in Boxes, 1s. 1½d.  
and 2s. 9d. The genuine are in a square green packet.

**TAMAR INDIEN.**—Owing to the marked  
success of this fruit-lozenge—so agreeable to take and  
universally prescribed by the Faculty, for constipation, head-  
ache, bile, hæmorrhoids, &c.—Base imitations containing drastic  
irritants are being foisted on the public. The genuine pre-  
parations bear the title "Tamar Indien." Price 2s. 6d. per Box.

**CHILBLAINS, RHEUMATISM, &c.**  
Chilblains are prevented from breaking and their torment-  
ing itching instantly removed by WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF  
MUSTARD. Guaranteed by an extensive and successful experi-  
ence of nearly a century. In Bottles, 2s. 9d. each, of BARCLAY  
and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 133, Strand,  
in the Parish of St. Clement Dunes, in the County of Middlesex,  
by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 133, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 29, 1877.